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Select Poetry.

[From the Elevator.]

EARTHLY LOVE.

BY SAMUEL K. JENNINGS.

A diamond fell from the crystal sky
And nestled on a rose,
And many a hue of gorgeous dye
Did its liquid light disclose.

But the summer morning's fervent sun
Now envied me that light,
And long e'er half his race was run
It faded from my sight.

And back to heaven the brilliant gem
Had fled in one short hour,
And for the loss of its diadem
All withered was that flower.

So love once lit upon my heart,
And painted future days
With colors brighter far than art,
With its golden, rainbow rays.

But fate, e'er envious of our joy,
That comes so pure from heaven,
Took back that gem, without alloy,
And left my heart all riven.

A Select Story.

THE LAWYER'S STORY.

A TALE OF THE MURRELL TIMES.

"Your story of Mr. Roberts," said Millward, "brings to my mind a strange transaction that I witnessed upon the same river.—It was not very long after the crusade against professional gamblers had been prosecuted so vigorous in all the lower towns, and the scamps no longer carried so high a hand as they had done. It was not over safe to attract the attention of officers or passengers by plucking their pigeons too incautiously, except, perhaps, upon such boats as were owned by gamblers, of which indeed there were more than one.

"I was descending the river in the old Thunderer, one of the finest boats that I have ever seen. She met with a shocking fate the next year, being destroyed by fire, and of her passengers, numbering nearly three hundred, but few escaped.

"My room-mate was a very bright young fellow, a New Yorker, out upon a collecting tour for his employers, and, as a game of euchre, that I played with him for amusement, convinced me, a very skillful and honorable and gentlemanly player.

"He was returning to New Orleans with a considerable sum of money that he had collected for the house he was attached to in New York, and I thought it proper to give him a word of warning about playing for money at all, especially with strangers on board of a steamboat.

"He, however, laughed at my caution, said that this was not his first Southern trip that when last winter he went up the river, he fell in with a gambler who seemed to have taken a fancy to him, and who appeared to know all the principal tricks and marks of cards.

"He added, that as to these tricks, he had not the dexterity required to play them off, nor would he do so if he had, but yet was able to detect them in a moment, and that, playing a straight forward, open game himself, with plenty of money and unflinching nerve, he had always the advantage of gamblers—so much of their attention being taken up by stocking the cards, and when their plans were defeated, being always annoyed and thrown off from their play.

"He farther said, that against the gamblers he entertained a particular spite, as his brother, some years since, had been nearly ruined by them, when on a business trip similar to his own; and that, although he never sought a game of poker, he also but seldom declined it.

"I still urged upon him the great danger to which he exposed himself, but he laughed at my advice, and finally called my attention to three persons then in the cabin, who, he said, he was morally certain, came on board for no other purpose than to bleed him; and he added, they shall have the chance.

"Of course, there was nothing more to be said by me, and before night he had gently slipped into the sporting gentlemen's net—as they supposed—and was playing a quiet game with moderate stakes.

I watched the game very closely. It was evident that, although apparently playing each for himself, it was a joint business, after all, among the *chavaliers d'industrie;* and after the game had lasted for a couple of hours or so, when the betting ran at all high, there was but one hand opposed to my roommate in any one deal, and that one proved the strongest of the three.

For some time after the commencement of the play, the gamblers evidently intended that their pigeon should win; but they need not have taken the trouble, for win he did and would. As he said, he had nerve enough for anything; plenty of money, knew when to press his play, and when, from the run of cards against him, to keep in shore.

Presently one of the gamblers proposed to go to the bar and procure a new pack of cards.

"Do you suppose that I am going to run any game on you, sir?" demanded the gambler, in the ancient pistal style.

"No, was the quiet reply; I KNOW you are not."

After this there were no more attempts at careless playing. The three did their best, but continued to lose.

Supper time drew near, and the game was necessarily discontinued for a time. The three went forward, but I kept my eye upon them, and observed the party assembled on the hurricane deck, at the stern of the boat, evidently engaged in animated conversation.

Of this I informed my friend, and advised him to break off the game where he was; but no, he would not hear a word of quitting them or frightening them off.

After supper they went at it again with a much higher ante, and the betting proportionally increased. Many of the passengers were assembled around the table, watching the game with interest, and evidently to the great annoyance of the sporting gentlemen, who made as many remarks and hinted quite as broadly as they dared about intrusion; but, as I remarked before, their day of rule was over, and they dared not, upon any ordinary occasion, exhibit the insolence, which, backed by their ever ready weapons, had made them feared, dreaded, and too often submitted to, upon the river boats.

Among the spectators was a tall, portly gentleman, of a very dignified and commanding appearance, who, after intently watching the game for some time, gave me a quiet hint that he had something to communicate to me, in private, and then walked out upon the guards of the boat.

"Is that young man, a friend of yours?" asked he.

I told him all I knew of him, in a few words.

"Well, sir," said he, "it's a bad business that he is engaged in; yet he seems to be a fine, honest fellow, plays fairly, and, I think the best game of poker I have ever seen; but he is playing with three of the greatest scoundrels unhung. THEY do not know ME, I think I do THEM, and it will be a black day to the rascals when I find them ashore in my State. They will play him some cantrip yet, mark my words; there is nothing that they are not up to; and even if his purse escape their clutches to-night, and there is no other way of fingering his money, they will rob him if allowed to remain on board the boat; but that I will see to. Have you enough interest in the young man to remain by the table with me as long as they continue to play?"

I replied that I had.

"Are you armed?" asked he.

A case of pistols in my state-room, answered I.

"Get them, then," said he, "and meet me at the table in a few minutes. I wish to speak to the captain and clerk."

For half an hour longer, this game went on as usual; but, at last, one of the gamblers whose turn it was to deal, dropped the cards upon the floor, and, as I was very sure, changed them for another pack, probably kept under his handkerchief which was in his lap. My dignified friend gave me a look, and then placed himself in such a position that the gambler could not remove or conceal the first pack, without being seen, if it were indeed beneath the handkerchief, as I supposed.

This manœuvre had not escaped the notice of my acute friend, who chose to let it pass for the moment, not intending to bet on any hand, however good it might be, that he should hold this deal, as he afterwards told me. The most determined man, however, cannot always resist temptation.

As he took up his cards, I saw them—he had four aces (an invincible) dealt to him, as I thought at the time, by mistake, but the after betting puzzled me.

They had been playing for an ante of ten dollars, each putting up the whole pool in turn; the oldest hand had to put up a "blind" of fifty dollars, and it was my friend's first say. He "saw" the blind—that is, he laid down one hundred dollars, and then bet two hundred "better"—a capital play, and one very likely to be mistaken by his opponents for a "bluff." The next hand "passed," and then drew his card—the dealer "saw" the bet, and also bet two hundred dollars "better."

Now, it was the oldest hand's turn, he had passed the first "say" by "going blind." He did not "make his blind good," but threw up his hand, and the contest was between the New Yorker and the gambler.—At this juncture, you will perceive, there were on the table seven hundred and ten dollars, and it was the New Yorker's turn.—He appeared in deep thought for a moment, examined his hand, studied it, took a pocket book, and not finding what he wanted, unbuttoned his vest, and, after some time, pulled out a money belt, and took from it several bills.

"I will cover your bet, and bet you a thousand and forty-five more," said he at last, cool as a cucumber.

"And what is the forty-five for?" asked Legs.

"If you "see" my bet, it will make even money," answered New York.

It was now the gambler's chance, and seemed very much excited, and his companions particularly figety; he drew a roll of bills from his pocket, then asked his right hand man for the tobacco; it was handed to him under the table, and then he made his bet.

"I believe you're bluffing me, hoss, and have a good mind to call you," said he, "but I won't. Here, I'll "see" your bet, and go five hundred more."

The game was becoming very exciting, and at this moment I saw my dignified new acquaintance give a slight nod to the clerk of the boat, and the latter walked out upon the guards.

New York was counting his money. "See your five hundred and go another thousand," said he, laying down three bills of the United States Bank.

Legs examined the money, looked very critically at the pile of bills the New Yorker had by his side, which were seemingly of small amount, took a critical survey of the money belt, consulted his companion's eyes, and then said with a hateful sneer:—

"Well, here's your thousand, and that makes six thousand on the table. Nice little sum, most enough to open a snug, quiet, little bank at New Orleans; but here is five thousand better."

"Hold on, hold on, stranger!" cried New York, "you over-size my pile; must have a show for my money, you know."

"The d—l you must," retorted Legs—"If you back down, say so, and then, if you are flat-footed, I'll lend you a stake to start on.—If you don't dare to call me, say so, and don't whine like a puppy or a baby, but give up like a man."

The New Yorker turned very pale, raised his eyes to the surrounding crowd, as if to ask whether they deemed this fair play, then pretended to examine the money in the pool, but did not reply.

"Quit handling them shinplasters, hoss, it's no ways likely to trouble your pockets; and just call me, or I'll rake down the pile," growled out Legs, in an excessively insolent manner.

"One moment, sir," interrupted my new friend. "Here, sir," throwing a pocket book to the New Yorker, "call him if you wish."

Up jumped the three gamblers, pistols in hand; but before either could grasp the money, they were seized behind by three stalwart fellows, and then the swearing commenced.

"This game shall be played out, noise or no noise. Open my pocket book, sir, and use the money as you please. Mate gag those fellows if they swear another oath," said the portly gentleman, in the tone of one born to command.

New York opened the book, found the requisite amount, placed it on the table, and then called.

"Call! do you? Do you think outsiders can come around, looking at our hands, interfering with my game, and lending you money? No, sir-ee, hoss," yelled out the gambler.

"Will you divide the money, then?" asked the gentleman.

"Not a bit of it. It's mine, and I'll have every red cent of it but your five thousand," replied Legs. "Say, strangers, (addressing the spectators,) can't you see this is a put up thing—and these two gamblers here are trying to rob a gentleman? Are you going to stand it?"

"Turn over their hands," said the gentleman, paying no attention to the other's words.

The cards were faced; New York had four aces; Legs had two jacks, king, queen and ten.

"Pretty hand, that last, to bet eight thousand on," remarked the gentleman.

"Bloody robbery," yelled out the gambler, "but I'll have justice when I get to Orleans.

"You *shall*, sir, and before too; and when you make your complaint, tell Mr. Baldwin that you were robbed by the Governor of this State, sir; and if I had you ashore, you should have an opportunity of complaining that you expected to be murdered also, on short notice—for, as I live, if I ever do catch you there, you will be handed over to the Safety Committee before you can turn up a Jack, smart as you are at it. We have been looking for you three gentlemen for the past year, and if you had been found anywhere on the left bank of the river, we should have had you rotting in prison, with your friend Murrell, long ere this, or, more probably, dangling from a blackjack, with your cronies, Cotton and Saunders."

"Captain C——," continued he, addressing the commander of the boat, who had just made his appearance on the scene, "is there any island about here that it would pay to colonize?"

"Just exactly the very place," returned the Captain. "We're right above Dead Man's Island—going into the chute now, sir."

"No inhabitants, I believe," demanded the governor.

"None sir, but rattlesnakes, moccasions and mosquetoes. Shall I land them there sir?"

"Yes, with a week's supply of bread, not one drop of liquor. Take their weapons away, and any tools of their trade that they may have about them; and if they have any letters or papers on their persons, let the clerk seal them up and deliver them to Mr. Baldwin with my compliments. Adieu, gentlemen," continued he addressing the gamblers, as the mate and his men were taking them off, gagged and bound; "you will find your baggage and traps at the Recorder's Office, when you arrive at New Orleans."

"And now, sir, (to the New Yorker,) you may return my loan; and I might advise, I think you had better present the large sum you have just won to the orphan asylum, when you arrive; and also, if you will excuse friendly advice, let cards alone for the future, at least among strangers and steamboat travellers."

"I feel truly grateful to you, sir," replied my young friend. "The money shall be disposed of as you suggested, and I have done with games of chance for life."

And now, Uncle Billy and Mr. Sam Slick, I should like to ask, if for a quiet little adventure, this is not a match for any of your card-playing experience?

HOW COFFEE CAME TO BE USED.—At the time Columbus discovered America, coffee had never been known or used. It only grew in Arabia and Upper Ethiopia. The discovery of its use as a drink, is ascribed to the Superior of a monastery in Arabia, who, desirous of preventing the monks from sleeping at their nocturnal services, made them drink the infusion of coffee, upon the report of some shepards, who observed that their flocks were more lively after browsing on the fruit of that plant. Its reputation rapidly spread through the adjacent countries, and in about two hundred years it reached Paris. A single plant, brought in 1641, became the parent stock of all coffee plantations in the West Indies. The extent of consumption can now hardly be realized. The United States alone, annually consume at the cost of its landing, from fourteen to fifteen millions of dollars. You may know the Arabia or Mocha, the best coffee, by its small bean and dark color. The Java and East India, the next quality, is a larger bean and of yellow color. The West India Rio has a blue, greenish, gray tint.

☞ "The ugliest trades," said Jerrold, "have their moments of pleasure. Now if I were a grave digger, or even a hangman, there are some people I could work for with a great deal of enjoyment."

☞ You cannot manufacture a conscience out of expediency.

☞ A fine coat may cover a fool, but never conceal one.

The Globe.

WILLIAM LEWIS, —PERSEVERE.— Editor and Proprietor.

VOL. XIV. HUNTINGDON, PA., MAY 4, 1859. NO. 45.

Going the Entire Porker.

Old Levi Allen used to go tin peddling in his younger days, at which business he accumulated quite a fortune, before he was seven-and-twenty. The neighbors of the borough where he finally settled, as the proprietor of a pretty farm, would often insinuate that Allen had not been any too honest in gathering together his riches, and such was the fact. A fellow sinner has since revealed some of the old man's youthful short comings and over goings, and there was one "dodge" of his so original that it is worth a mention. It was this:

Wherever our dealer in tin ware chanced to put up for the night, he was pretty sure to make his way to the best bed in the house. From this bed he would take a bag full of feathers, fetching in a bag from the cart for that purpose, and contrive to smuggle out the same and get it stowed in his "kit" before any one was stirring. This proceeding, giving him several pounds of good geese feathers every day, did not a little towards swelling the profits of his business, and we are assured that it was only one of many similar practices in which he indulged.

On one occasion Allen slept in a bed which was very scanty—a diminutive bed, a bed of few feathers, but all it contained were "live geese," and unusually good at that. The speculative tin ware merchant thought it would be rather small business to take away feathers from a case containing so few—in short, that his only sensible mode of procedure was to take the entire bed. He accordingly rose before the sun, and commenced shoving it out of the rear window, with the intention to go down on account of "that'ere colic," and stow it away before any one was "up." But as ill luck would have it, the host had arisen, and was out under the window gathering some light chips and fuel for the morning fire, and when he saw the bed "looming up" in such an unnatural position, and just ready to fall to the ground, he cried out to the pedlar:

"Halloa there, stranger! what are you doing?"

The astonished "operator" saw that he was caught in the act, but his ready wit helped him out.

"Doing?" he rejoined, with a look full of wrath, as he thrust his head out and took a survey of the field, "I guess some of these infernal bed bugs will soon find out what I am about—havn't slept a wink all night!"

With this, he "let" the bed out of the window, and went down to the wood pile, from whence he took a club, and gave the bed such a beating therewith, as would have been fatal to any sort of "creeping thing" ensconced therein. He then took it back to his room, and looked so "darned honest" at breakfast, that the host didn't charge him but half price for his lodgings, and took it all in "tin."

A Pen Picture, Faithful and Acceptable to All.

From one of a series of "Rustic" sketches in the Erie (Pa.) *Observer*, we glean the following:

The Poet Gray once said, "I have discovered a thing very little known, which is, that in one's whole life one can never have more than a single mother."

I said to a young artist once, in allusion to the kiss that Benj. West, when a boy, received from his mother, for his picture of the baby, "Sir, your mother ought to kiss you." "I have no mother!" said he, and the emotion that filled his voice revealed the true man. No mother! Badly off is he whose mother cares not for him—still worse off is he, who cares not for his mother.

Can a mother forget? Not a morning, noon or night but she looks into the corner of the kitchen where you read Robinson Crusoe, and thinks of you as yet a boy. Mothers rarely become conscious that their children are grown out of their childhood. They think of them, advise them, write to them, as if not full fourteen years of age. They cannot forget the child. Three times a day she thinks who are absent from the table, and hopes that next year, at farthest, she may have "just her own family there"—and if you are there, look out for the fat limb of a fried chicken, and that coffee, which none but everybody's own mother can make. Did Hannah forget Samuel? A short sentence full of household history, and running over with genuine mother love, is tellingly beautiful. "Moreover, his mother made him a little coat, and brought it to him from year to year, when she came up with her husband to the yearly sacrifice."

A mother mourning at her first born's grave, or closing the dying eye of child after child, displays a grief whose very sacredness is sublime. But bitterer, heavier than the death stroke, is the desperation of a son who rushes over a mother's crushed heart, into vices, which he would hide even from the abandoned and the vile.

Napoleon once asked a lady what France needed for the education of her youth, and the short, profound reply was "MOTHERS!"

ANECDOTE OF FRANKLIN.—When quite a youth he went to London, entered a printing office, and inquired if he could get employment as a printer.

"Where are you from?" enquired the foreman.

"America," was the reply.

"Ah," said the foreman, "seeking work as a printer! Well, do you understand the art of printing? Can you set type?"

Franklin stepped to one of the cases, and in a very brief space set up the following passage from the first chapter of the Gospel of St. John. "Nathaniel saith unto him, can any good thing come out of Nazareth? Philip saith unto him, come and see."

It was done so quickly, so accurately, and contained a delicate reproof so appropriate and powerful, that it at once gave him standing and character with all in the office.

☞ "Pooh! pooh!" said a wife to her expiring husband, as he strove to utter a few parting words, "don't stop to talk, but go on with your dying."

☞ The pleasure of doing good is the only one that never wears out.

TRIAL OF DANIEL E. SICKLES.

Verdict Not Guilty.

WASHINGTON, April 26, 1859.

JUDGE CRAWFORD'S CHARGE TO THE JURY.

Gentlemen of the Jury. The court is asked to give to the Jury certain instructions, whether on the part of the United States or on the part of the defence.

The first instruction asked for by the United States is in these words: If the jury believe, from the evidence in this whole cause, that the prisoner on the day named in the indictment, and in the county of Washington aforesaid, killed the said Philip Barton Key, by discharging at, against, and into the body of him, the said Philip Barton Key, a pistol or pistols loaded with gunpowder and ball, thereby giving him a mortal wound or wounds, and that such killing was the wilful and intentional act of the prisoner, and was induced by the belief that the said deceased had seduced his (the prisoner's) wife; and on some day or days, or for any period, definite or indefinite, prior to the day of such killing, had adulterous intercourse with the said wife, and that the prisoner was not provoked to such killing by any assault or offer of violence then used and there made by the decease upon or against him, then such wilful and intentional killing, if found by the jury, upon all the facts and circumstances given in the evidence, is murder. But such killing cannot be found to have been wilful and intentional in the sense of this instruction, if it shall have been proven to the satisfaction of the jury upon the whole evidence aforesaid, that the prisoner was in fact insane at the time of such killing.

The instruction embodies the law of this case on the particular branch of it to which it relates, and is granted, with some explanatory remarks as to insanity, with a reference to which the prayer closes.

A great English Judge has said on the trial of Oxford, who shot at the Queen of England, 9 Carrington and Paine's Reports, p. 533, "That if the prisoner was laboring under 'some controlling disease,'" which was "In truth the acting power within him which he could not resist, then he will not be responsible."

And again: "The question is, whether he was laboring under that species of insanity which satisfies you that he was quite unaware of the nature, character, and consequence of the act he was committing; in other words, whether he was under the influence of a deceased mind, and was really unconscious at the time he was committing act, that it was a crime." "A man is not to be excused from responsibilty, if he has capacity and reason sufficient to enable him to distinguish between right and wrong, as to the particular act he is doing—a knowledge and consciousness that the act he is doing is wrong and criminal, and will subject him to punishment. In order to be responsible, he must have sufficient power of memory to recollect the relation in which he stands to others, and in which others stand to him; that the act he is doing is contrary to the plain dictates of justice and right, injurious to others, and a violation of the dictates of duty." "On the contrary, although he may be laboring under a partial insanity, if he still understands the nature and character of his act, and its consequences; if he has a knowledge that it is wrong and criminal, and a mental power sufficient to apply that knowledge to his own case, and to know that if he does the act he will do wrong and receive punishment, such partial insanity is not sufficient to exempt him from responsibility for criminal acts." 7 Metcalfe's Reports, p. 501 to 503.

The second and third instructions asked for by the United States will be answered together. They are in these words:

"If the jury believe from the evidence that the deceased was killed by the prisoner by a leaden bullet, discharged from a pistol, such killing implies malice in the law, and is murder.

"That the burden of rebutting the presumption of malice, by showing circumstances of alleviation, excuse, or justification, rests on the prisoner, and it is incumbent on him to make out such circumstances to the satisfaction of the jury, unless they arise out of the evidence produced against him."

Both these instructions are granted.

The fourth instruction asked for by the United States is in these words: "That every person is presumed to be of sound mind until the contrary is proved, and the burden of rebutting this presumption rests on the prisoner." This prayer of the United States is answered by prayer eleven of the defence.

The fifth instruction asked by the United States is in these words: "If the jury believe, from the evidence, that the deceased, previous to the day of his death, had adulterous intercourse with the wife of the prisoner; and further, that the deceased on the day of his death, shortly before the prisoner left the house, made a signal, inviting to a further act or acts of adultery, which said signals, or a portion of them, were seen by the prisoner, and that, influenced by such provocation, the prisoner took the life of the deceased, such provocation does not justify the act, or reduce such killing from murder to manslaughter."

Such, the court thinks, is the law, and grants the instruction.

Now we come to those asked on the part of the defence, the first of which is in these words: "There is no presumption of malice in this case, if any proof of 'alleviation, excuse or justification' arises out of the evidence for the prosecution."

There is, gentlemen, a legal presumption of malice in every deliberate killing, and the burden of repelling it is on the slayer, unless evidence of alleviation, mitigation, excuse, or justification arises out of the evidence adduced against him. The alleviation, mitigation, excuse, or justification must be such as the law prescribes, and within the limits already laid down in the instructions given you.

The second instruction asked for by the defence is: "The existence of malice is not presumable in this case if, on any rational theory consistent with all the evidence, the homicide was either justifiable, excusable, or an act of manslaughter." The answer to the first prayer will be taken in connection with this response to prayer No. 2. If, upon any course of reasoning, consistent with all the evidence, "and the law, as laid down by you to the court," and the rules by which it is ascertained, what is the legal provocation, what is the justification or excuse, you should come to the conclusion that there was such justification or excuse, or that the homicide was manslaughter, then the presumption of malice, which every killing of a human being involves is met. You will recollect that manslaughter is the killing of a man without malice.

The third prayer on the part of the defence is, "If, on the whole evidence presented by the prosecution, there is any rational hypothesis consistent with the conclusion that the homicide was justifiable or excusable, the defendant cannot be convicted." The answer given to prayer number two, is an answer to that.

The fourth prayer is: "If the jury believe that Mr. Sickles, when the homicide occurred, intended to kill Mr. Key, he cannot be convicted of manslaughter." This instruction the court declines to give. Manslaughter may exist, and most frequently does exist, where the slayer intended to destroy life but under circumstances which reduce the offence.

The fifth prayer is in these words: "It is for the jury to determine, under all the circumstances of the case, whether the act charged upon Mr. Sickles is murder or justifiable homicide." Neither can this instruction be granted. To the jury belongs the decision of matters of fact; to the court, the decision of matters of law, which it is the duty of the jury to receive from the court, and, from the evidence and the law applied to the facts, it is the province and legal right of the jury to return a general verdict of guilty or not guilty of murder or manslaughter.

The sixth instruction for the defence: "If the jury find that Mr. Sickles killed Mr. Key while the latter was in criminal intercourse with the wife of the former, Mr. Sickles cannot be convicted of either murder or manslaughter." If this prayer refers to actual (existing at the moment) adulterous intercourse with the wife of the prisoner, the slaying of the deceased would be manslaughter. And by existing adultery, I do not mean that the prisoner stood by and witnessed the fact of adultery progressing, for it is easy to suppose the actual fact to be established simultaneously with the killing by other evidence, in perfect consistence with the law; if, for instance, the husband saw the adulterer leave the bed of the wife, or shot him while trying to escape from his chamber. If, however, a day, or a half a day intervened between the conviction of the husband of the guilt of his wife and deceased, and after the lapse of such time, he take the life of the deceased, the law considers that it was done deliberately, and declares that it is murder. *Vide* Jarboe's case.

The seventh and eighth instructions can be answered together. They are as follows: "If, from the whole evidence, the jury believe that Mr. Sickles committed the act, at the time of doing so, was under the influence of a diseased mind, and was really unconscious that he was committing a crime, he is not in law guilty of murder.

"If the jury believe that, from any predisposing cause, the prisoner's mind was impaired, and at the time of killing Mr. Key, he became, or was mentally incapable of governing himself in reference to Mr. Key, as the debauchee of his wife, and at the time of his committing said act was, by reason of such cause, unconscious that he was committing a crime as to said Mr. Key, he is not guilty of any offence whatever. (Day's case pamphlet, page 17)" The instructions asked by both these prayers are granted.

The ninth reads thus: "It is for the jury to say what was the state of the prisoner's mind as to the capacity to decide upon the criminality of the particular act in question—the homicide—at the moment it occurred." To this prayer the court responds thus: "It is for the jury to say what was the state of Mr. Sickles' mind as to the capacity to decide upon the criminality of the homicide, receiving the law as given to them in relation to the degree of insanity, whether it will or will not excuse, they, the jury, finding the fact of the existence or non-existence of such degree of insanity." The rest of this prayer is, "and what was the condition of the parties respectively as to being armed or not at the same moment. These are open questions for the jury, as are any other questions that may arise upon the consideration of the evidence, the whole of which is to be taken in view by the jury." So much of the instructions as I have now read I grant without qualification.

The tenth prayer reads thus: "The law does not require that the insanity which absolves from crime should exist or any definite period, but only that it exist at the moment when the act occurred with which the accused stands charged." The instruction granted. The time when the insanity is to operate is the moment when the crime charged upon the party was committed, if committed at all.

The eleventh and last instruction asked reads this way: "If the jury have any doubt as to the case, either in reference to the homicide for the question of sanity, Mr. Sickles should be acquitted," This instruction as I mentioned in reference to prayer No. 4 of the United States, will be answered in conjunction with it. It reads in this way: "That every person is presumed to be of sound mind until the contrary is proved, and the burden of rebutting this presumption rests on the prisoner."

It does not appear to be questioned that if a doubt is entertained by the jury the prisoner is to have the benefit of it.

As to the sanity or insanity of the prisoner at the moment of committing the act charged, it is agreed by the United States that every man being presumed to be sane, this presumption must be overcome by evidence satisfactory to the jury that he was insane when the act was done. This is not the first time this inquiry has engaged my attention. The point was made and decided at the June term, 1858, in the case of the United States *vs.* Devlins, when the court gave the following opinion, which I read from my notes of the trial:

"This prayer is based on the idea that the jury must be satisfied beyond all reasonable doubt, of the insanity of the party for whom that defence is set up, precisely as the United States are bound to prove the guilt of a defendant to warrant a conviction. I am well aware, and it has appeared on this argument, that it has been held by a court of high rank and reputation, that there must be a preponderance of evidence in favor of the defence of insanity to overcome the presumption of the law that every killing is murder. And that the same court has said that if their is an equilibrium, including, I suppose, the presumption mentioned, of evidence, the pre-

sumption of the defendant's innocence makes the preponderance in his favor. Whether a man is in insane or not is a matter of fact.—What degree of insanity will relieve him from responsibility, is a matter of law, the jury finding the fact of the degree, too, under the instruction of the court. Murder can be committed only by a sane man.

"Everybody is presumed to be sane who is charged with a crime, but when evidence is adduced that a prisoner is insane, and conflicting testimony makes a question for the jury, they are to decide it like every other matter of fact, and if they should say or conclude that there is uncertainty, that they cannot determine whether the defendant was or is not so insane as to protect him, how can they render a verdict that a sane man perpetrated the crime, and no other can? Nor is this plain view of the question unsupported by authority? In the case of the Queen *vs.* Ley, in 1840, Lewis, C. C. page 239, on a preliminary trial to ascertain whether a defendant was sufficiently sane to go before a petit jury on an indictment, Hullock said to the jury. "If there be a doubt as to the prisoner's sanity, and the surgeon says it is doubtful, you cannot say that he is in a fit state to be put on trial."

"This opinion was approved in the case of The People *vs.* Freeman, 4 Denio's Report, page 9. This is a strong case, for the witness did not say the prisoner was insane, but only that it was doubtful whether it was so or not. The humane, and, I will add, just doctrine, that a reasonable doubt should avail a prisoner, belongs to a defence of insanity, as much, in my opinion, as to any other matter of fact." I believe, gentlemen, that that answers all the questions.

As the Judge delivered his decision not a word was lost on the jury, counsel, or audience. Every one in the crowded court room seemed to drink in every word; and glances of intelligence—now betokening satisfaction and now dissatisfaction—passed from countenance to countenance as a point seemed to be decided for or against the prisoner.

As the Judge ended, Mr. Brady stepped from his position near the dock, and whispered a word in Mr. Clinton's ear. Mr. Clinton rose and said: If it please the court, I rise to renew the proposition which we made on Friday last—to submit the case to the jury without further discussion.

The District Attorney, half rising from his seat, we accept it.

Mr. Clinton I was going on to remark, that I had the happiness to believe, from what was said on that occasion, that this proposition would be accepted. But I merely wish to state to the court, that I make it with the concurrence of all the counsel for the defence and of course, with the entire approbation of the prisoner. And, while with some of your Honor's ruling we may not be entirely satisfied, yet we most respectfully submit. We think that it is due to every one connected with this trial, and more especially to the jury to commit this case now to their hands, that they may be relieved, as early as possible, of the very onerous duty which has been imposed upon them.

The District Attorney. On the part of the prosecution, we concur entirely in the proposition just made, and on the instructions given by your Honor. We submit the case now to the consideration of the jury.

Mr. Brady. With the effect of your Honor's ruling I am entirely satisfied.

The District Attorney. No discussion, if you please.

Mr. Brady (looking pleasantly at the jury.) I would not inflict such punishment on the jury.

The Judge. Mr. Marshal give the indictment to the jury.

The indictment was handed to Mr. Reason Arnold, and the jury retired to their consultation rooms.

[In this District the juror first sworn is not the foreman. The foreman is chosen by the jury itself, and in this case the selection rested with reason on Mr. Arnold, one of the oldest and most intelligent-looking men in the body.]

THE JURY RETIRE—INCIDENTS IN THE COURT ROOM.

The retiring of the jury, at ten minutes before two, was the signal for throwing off the restraint which had, up to this time, weighed upon every one in the court. Lawyers, officers, spectators and all seemed to think themselves at liberty to talk as much as they pleased, and to give vent to their feelings and impressions. All got to their feet and indulged in conversation. Many crowded round the dock to cheer and support Mr. Sickles in this—

"The pregnant moment of his fate."

Among those who gathered around Mr. Sickles, was an estimable clergyman of this city, Rev. Dr. Sunderland, of the Fourth Presbyterian Church, who, taking Mr. Sickles by the hand, said:

"Sir—I came to express to you my heartfelt sympathy, and to say that if the voice of the people of this city could speak at this moment, your acquittal would be instantaneous. In case, however, an adverse verdict should be rendered, be assured that you have hearts around you, and mine not the least warm of them, to sustain you in your affliction."

Mr. Sickles was much moved by this incident, and expressed his thanks as well as his emotion would permit him.

As time wore on, the noise and confusion grew greater, and the Judge, in a good natured manner, remarked, that, although under the present circumstances he could not expect the audience to keep silence, he hoped there would be a slight regard for the place where they were.

As the minutes grew into quarters and half hours there was some expression of disappointment on the part of many, who thought the jury should not have retired at all, much less spend any time in consultation. It could not be said, however, that there was any straining anxiety or apprehension exhibited, although Mr. Clinton remarked that if the jury remained over thirty minutes, it would be a "hung," or disagreeing jury. But the jury did remain in, not thirty but seventy minutes, and did not verify the prediction.

The clock struck three, and before the sound had passed away there was a movement at the door by which the jury had retired, indicative of their being on the point of re-entering the court room.

THE JURY RETURN—VERDICT OF NOT GUILTY.

The doors opened. The deputy marshal calls out to make room for the jury. In they come, one by one, and proceed to take their seats in the box. There is one general movement in the crowded court room to get a look at their faces. All restraint is forgotten.—Benches, and forms, and tables are mounted by the most excited or most venturesome, and "Here they come" is heard hurriedly spoken on all sides.

Then there is a succession of cries of "Down in front!" "Get off the benches!" "Sit down!" "Silence in the court!" "Order! Order!"

But it seemed impossible to restore order till the Judge directed the clerk to call the names of the jury.

The uproar instantly subsided, and as the clerk called the jurors, and they severally responded—one of the officers calling out their number—when the twelfth name was called and responded to, a pin might have been heard to drop in the suddenly stilled crowd.

The jury all standing.

The clerk said, Daniel E. Sickles, stand up, and look to the jury.

Mr. Sickles stood up.

Mr. Clerk. How say you, gentlemen?—Have you agreed to your verdict?

Mr. Arnold. We have.

Mr. Clerk. How say you? Do you find the prisoner at the bar guilty or not guilty?

Mr. Arnold. NOT GUILTY.

THE CLOSING SCENES.

As these words fell from the lips of the foreman there was one loud, wild, thrilling, tumultuous hurra sent up by the spectators. Cheer after cheer was responded to in the court room, and was taken up by the multitude on the outside and repeated. Hats and handkerchiefs were waved, and there was one general rush toward the dock.

In the midst of the uproar the stentorian voice of Mr. Stanton was heard addressing the court in these words: "I move that Mr. Sickles be discharged from custody."

Marshal Selden. Come to order, gentlemen! Come to order! This is a place where there should be no noise.

No one paid attention to the old Marshal.

Mr. Stanton (boiling over with excitement.) In the name of Mr. Sickles, and of his counsel, I desire to return thanks to the jury.

Judge Crawford (who was the only person in the court not excited.) Mr. Stanton, wait till the verdict is recorded.

Mr. Stanton. Of course, your Honor.—You must excuse excitement on this occasion.

The clerk to the jury. Your record is, gentlemen, that you find Daniel E. Sickles not guilty?

The jury nodded affirmatively.

The clerk. And so say you all?

Another affirmative nod from the jury.

Mr. Stanton. I now move that Mr. Sickles be discharged from custody.

Judge Crawford. The court so orders it.

Mr. Stanton (turning round.) *Now go it.*

The Judge. No noise.

The prohibition was unheeded.

Mr. Sickles, amid the renewed cheers of the audience, was taken out of the dock by Captain Wiley and Mr. Brega. The former, who is one of Mr. Sickles' most devoted friends, kissed him at the moment of his deliverance, and held fast by him as they tried to make their way to the door. It was slow work, for congratulations, earnest, loud, and frankly pressed, saluted Mr. Sickles at all points, and though strong emotion was exhibited in the swollen veins of his temples, his eye was calm and steady, and the effort which he manifestly made to retain calmness and composure was successful. His expression betrayed no feeling of joy, but was rather that of a man who felt conscious that he had run no risk, and that the trial through which he had passed could have had no other result. It was some minutes before he reached the jury-box, which lay on his road to the door. The jury evinced a desire to congratulate him, and he stepped over the forms to meet their salutations, which were heartily tendered.

The counsel for the defence also exchanged compliments and congratulations with the jurors.

Finally, by dint of much crushing and great exertion, a passage to the door was affected. So soon as he was recognized from the outside, the cheers were again taken up. Mr. Shaw, of the Yew York *Herald*, had rushed down to the National Hotel as the jury returned, and jumping on the driver's box, drove up a hack to the court house. All the hackmen on the stand, and at Brown's, followed his example, and there was nearly a score of carriages at the City Hall, as Mr. Sickles came out. The news ran like wildfire through the city, and from all sides crowds were hurrying up to the same point. The excitement was as intense as it was instantaneous.

As he stepped down the stone stairs of the City Hall, surrounded and supported by his immediate personal friends, he was enthusiastically cheered. Calls were made for a speech. With considerable exertion, for he was fast becoming faint, he was got into one of the numerous carriages in waiting. In the same carriage were Messrs. Graham, Wilay and Brown, of New York.

A movement was made by the crowd to take the horses out of the carriage, and to draw it themselves, but the movement was detected in time, and prevented.

Finally, the carriage drove away, followed by many others, and by an immense crowd.

Mr. Sickles was taken to the house of Mr. McBlair, next door to his former residence.

Messrs. Brady, Meagher, Stewart, and Savage, were in the carriage that followed immediately after. In another were Leut. Maury and Messrs. Stanton, Clinton and Magruder. In another were Mr. Sickles' father, Dr. Morchead, and Messrs. Wikoff and Brega.

There were some dozen other carriages following. As the cavalcade drove along at railroad speed through the streets, it was greeted with loud cheers. Thousands of people were gathered in front of Mr. McBlair's residence, and continued to come and go throughout the remainder of the evening.

It is said that Mr. Sickles will remain in Washington for a week.

HOW THE VERDICT IS RECEIVED—THE CAUSE OF THE DETENTION OF THE JURY.

There is a general and decidedly strong feeling of satisfaction among all classes at the result of the Sickles trial.

The jury would have rendered a verdict immediately after the case was submitted to them, but for the fact that one of the number desired a short time for deliberation.

The court, owing to the fatigue incident on the trial, adjourned till Monday next, to which time the grand and petit juries had been discharged.

It is that when the jury retired one of them withdrew into a corner, and on his knees invoked Divine guidance. He then got up, entered into consultation, and again retired to the corner, and finally rose with his mind fully made up in favor of an acquittal.

MR. SICKLES' COUNSEL SERENADED.

Mr. Sickles' counsel were to-night complimented by a serenade.

A large crowd gathered before the National Hotel, when Messrs. Stanton, Brady, Magruder and Clinton, briefly returned thanks. The last named, requested the assemblage to forego their intention to serenade Mr. Sickles. It is only necessary to say, that that gentleman wished to rest undisturbed. He was sure this appeal would be respected.

Mr. Graham and Mr. Meagher were loudly called for, but were not present.

The crowd proceeded to serenade Rev. Dr. Haley and the jurors.

THE JURY—EXPRESSION OF THEIR PRIVAE SENTIMENTS.

Nine or ten of the jurors in the Sickles trial came to Mr. Brady's parlor in the "National," after all was over, and there, in the freedom of unrestrained conversation, expressed their real sentiments.

One of them, Mr. McDarmott, said:

"I want you, sir, to tell the people of New York, that the citizens of Washington, are not behind those of any other part of the country in their devotion to the family alter."

And yet this juror was spoken of all through the trial, as one who would probably dissent from the rest.

Mr. Arnold, the foreman, after an affectionate greeting with Mr. Stanton, expressed his gratification that he had lived to render such a verdict. The same juror, in congratulating Mr. Sickles, said he hoped and believed that the great God would acquit him as the jury had done.

Mr. Hopkins, another of the jury, and the wag and mimic among them, expressed himself in regard to the justification of Mr. Sickles' act, said he would not for himself have been satisfied with a Derringer or revolver, but would like to have brought a howitzer to bear on the seducer.

THE EFFECT OF THE FIDDLE ON A JURY.

Another of the jurors, a young man, named Knight, brought with him his fiddle, with which he had been in the habit of solacing himself and his fellows during the long evenings of their seclusion, and played several airs. He, too, had been regarded with suspicion, because of certain "Know-Nothing" antecedents. "But," says Mr. Brady, "if we had known that he played the fiddle, we might have made our minds easy, for no fiddler was ever known to find a conviction of murder."

The foreman, Mr. Arnold, said that his only fear had been that his health might not last him throughout the trial; and that he hoped his latest posterity would honor his memory, from his having served on this jury.

In fact, the sentiments of the jury, individually expressed in this unrestrained conversation, were but a familiar and homely illustration of the opinion contained in their formal verdict of "Not guilty."

THE EFFECT OF THE VERDICT ON THE COUNSEL.

The emotions of the counsel, when the jury returned their verdict, were manifested in various ways.

Mr. Brady, in spite of all his experience as a criminal lawyer, became pale, nervous and agitated.

Mr. Stanton, unable to repress the emotions of his big heart, is described as having almost rivalled David when he danced before the ark of the tabernacle.

The usual stolidity of Mr. Phillips gave way, and covering his face with his hands he wept like a child.

Mr. Magruder, Mr. Ratcliffe and Mr. Chilton pressed forward and greeted their liberated client, and Mr. Meagher, in the exuberance of his Irish heart, clapped people on the back and asked if it was not glorious.

Mr. Graham was passive and undemonstrative, but was one of the first to welcome his client back to freedom.

The very jailor wept, and could not understand Mr. Meagher when he condoled with him on losing his tenant.

The District Attorney, Mr. Ould, said he thought it would be so, and his associate, Mr. Carlisle, avoided the scene.

A Woman and Three Children Walk Barefooted Ninety Miles.

The Cincinnati *Gazette* of Saturday furnishes the following:

Yesterday forenoon a woman apparently about thirty years of age, accompanied by a little boy six years old, a girl of four, and a niece of fifteen were found walking upon the levee, through the drenching rain, their thin and time worn garments scarce covering their nakedness. Mr. John Baker, the wharf master, kindly invited them into the wharf-boat, built up a rousing fire, and made them as comfortable as circumstances would permit. He then learned from the woman that she was from Bracken county, Ky., and was on her way to Pittsburgh, where her parents reside, with her two children and orphan niece. Her husband went to California some years ago, and died there. The woman had struggled on in poverty, until she was at length compelled to return to her former home in rags.

Without shoes to cover their feet, the four walked the entire way to Lexington, a distance of *ninety miles*. How weary and footsore, and faint and hungered they became, it is useless to describe. At Lexington they were kindly forwarded by railroad to Louisville, and from that point reached this city by boat, through the generosity of the commander. When found upon the wharf by Mr. Baker, they were in search of a Pittsburgh boat, in hopes to get passage to that city.

The facts became known to Capt. Fisher, who proceeded to his residence, and his lady furnished a liberal supply of under garments and warm wrappers for the woman and girls, and they were soon comfortably clad in decent garments. The case was reported to the Sons of Malta, who promptly responded with their accustomed liberality. Two or three of the members visited the woman, and after hearing her story, took the whole party to a store, and furnished each with a pair of shoes, and gave the mother eight dollars in money, after procuring a passage for the four upon a boat to Pittsburgh, whither they will go today.

THE SUICIDE "DODGE."—A man, calling himself Lamartine, is wandering through the West and raising funds, by pretending to commit suicide. He takes laudanum and sends for a doctor and clergyman. They come to him and find a letter in his room in the most pathetic style of suicide literature. He states that his poverty is the cause of the rash act. He is restored with difficulty, and sympathetic people raise a purse for him, and he departs. He raised $25 in this way last week at Dayton and $40 at Sandusky, and departed with a "free pass" on the railroad, to commit suicide at some other place.

☞ We learn that the publishers of Webster's Unabridged Dictionary have in press a new edition of that work, with fifteen hundred pictorial illustrations; several thousand new words added to the vocabulary, a table of synonyms by Prof. Goodrich, and other new features. It is to appear, we understand, at an early day, and will be looked for with much interest.

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Wednesday, May 4, 1859.

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☞ *READ THE NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.* ☜

☞ The State Committee appointed at the last Democratic State Convention meets at Altoona to-day. The action of the Committee will be made public through the columns of the *Globe* next week.

☞ It is amusing to us to hear the barking of slaves to party *right* or *wrong*—slaves to their office-holding power that is now crushing to earth the dearest rights of a free people. To advocate organization, without principle, is a submission to the will of a few dictators too contemptible to be thought of for a moment. When we can be convinced that the success of Wright and Rowe would not be claimed as an endorsement of Buchanan's corrupt administration, we may support them—but not till then—the remonstrances of the "whipped in" to the contrary notwithstanding.

"The Huntingdon *Globe* is the only Democratic paper in the Juniata Valley, that refuses to hoist the names of Wright and Rowe."—*Hollidaysburg Democratic Standard.*

Perhaps the *Globe* is the only Democratic paper in the Juniata Valley that *dare* refuse to hoist the names of Wright and Rowe. It holds no office under Mr. Buchanan, or any of his Cabinet officers. Can the *Standard* and the rest of the Democratic papers in the Juniata Valley say as much? Perhaps, Mr. *Standard*, if you did not hold the office of mail carrier, at a fat dollar a day, you would be *mum*, as you were before you got the office. We are sorry you *must* swallow the dose, or lose your office.

The Next National Democratic Convention Repudiated in the South.

The following resolutions passed at a Democratic meeting at Cahawba, Alabama, on the 16th ultimo:

"*Resolved*, That we utterly repudiate Stephen A. Douglas and his Abolition heresy, that a Territorial Legislature may prohibit slavery by native legislation.

"*Resolved*, That under no circumstances will we support Stephen A. Douglas for the Presidency, if nominated by the Charleston Convention."

Of course, the above resolutions were adopted at an Administration meeting, composed of men who stand upon the new platform attempted to be interpolated into the creed of the Democratic party by Mr. BUCHANAN.—The administration men in this region look to Charleston as the Mecca of their hopes, pledging themselves in advance to submit to its decision, and ruling out of the Democratic party all who suggest the contingency of a refusal by that body to re-adopt and re-assert the well-known principles of the Democratic party; but the Administrationists of Alabama take time by the forelock, and declare in advance that they will not support Stephen A. Douglas if nominated by the Charleston Convention, because of his "Abolition heresy, that a Territorial Legislature may prohibit slavery by native legislation." The language of this threat is consistent with the language of the extreme disunion papers of the South, most of which have proclaimed the same sentiment.

What is this "Abolition heresy," that a Territorial Legislature may prohibit slavery? If we have read the history of politics for the last ten years, it seems to us that the Democracy of Alabama supported General Cass in 1848, after his Nicholson letter, in which he enunciated this "Abolition heresy" previous to his nomination, and which was adopted as a cardinal principle in the Democratic platform, by the Baltimore Convention of that year. This same "Abolition heresy" was incorporated into the Compromise Measures of 1850, and adopted by the Baltimore Convention, in 1852, as a fundamental article of our faith, and was ratified by the people of Alabama, as well as by the people of the whole Union, in the election of Franklin Pierce to the Presidency. A careful review of the debates and votes in Congress upon the adoption of the Compromise Measures in 1850 will show that this "Abolition heresy" was not incorporated into these measures by accident or oversight, but was the result of mature deliberation and a full and thorough discussion of the whole subject, in which the proposition was made to adopt the principle of non-action by the Territorial Legislature, as now advocated by the organ at Washington, and, upon a direct vote, was rejected by a large majority of the friends of those measures, including both Northern and Southern men.

The new doctrine of a Congressional slave code for the Territories was also proposed and advocated by Mr. Jefferson Davis, 'during that same debate, and rejected by a decided vote of the Senate, upon the yeas and nays; and after a discussion extending from the 8th of May, to the 31st of July, of that year, canvassing every shade and phrase of this question, the Senate, by a vote of 33 to 18, struck out the clause prohibiting the Legislature of the Territory from legislating upon the subject of slavery, and adopted the principle that they might legislate upon all subjects of rightful legislation consistent with the Constitution of the United States, "not excepting slavery." Again, in 1854, when it became necessary to organize the Territories of Kansas and Nebraska, taking the Compromise Measures of 1850 as the model, this same "Abolition heresy" was incorporated into that bill in the precise language of the acts of 1850, with a clause still more emphatic, in which it was declared to be "the true intent and meaning of the act not to legislate slavery into any State or Territory, nor to exclude it therefrom, but to leave the people thereof perfectly free to form and regulate their domestic institutions in their own way, subject only to the Constitution of the United States."

By reference to the Cincinnati platform it will be found that the party there, by a unanimous vote of all the delegates from each of the States in the Union, declared their adherence to the principle involved in this "Abolition heresy," as adopted in 1850, and said that it was rightly applied in the Kansas-Nebraska act of 1854. It now stands, therefore, as a fundamental article in the Democratic creed. Mr. Buchanan having been nominated as the candidate of the party by the Cincinnati Convention, in his letter of acceptance declared that he not only accepted the nomination, but with it the platform of principle adopted by the Convention; and, referring to the Kansas-Nebraska act, which had received the support of every Democratic member of both houses of Congress, and the unanimous endorsement of the Convention, he said that—

"THIS LEGISLATION IS FOUNDED UPON PRINCIPLES AS ANCIENT AS FREE GOVERNMENT ITSELF, AND IN ACCORDANCE WITH THEM HAS SIMPLY DECLARED THAT THE PEOPLE OF A TERRITORY, LIKE THOSE OF A STATE, SHALL DECIDE FOR THEMSELVES WHETHER SLAVERY SHALL OR SHALL NOT EXIST WITHIN THEIR LIMITS."

This letter of acceptance embodies the very essence of this "*Abolition heresy*," for the support of which the Democracy of Alabama now denounce Senator Douglas, and proclaim their purpose to bolt the Charleston nominee in the event of his receiving the nomination.

We desire to remind the Democracy of Alabama that they supported James Buchanan in 1856, standing, as he did, emphatically and explicitly, the champion of this identical "Abolition heresy."

It will be seen from the resolutions quoted above, that the Administration men of the South not only hold in reserve their support of the nominees of the Charleston Covention, but expressly declare that they will not support a man who stands on the same platform upon which Mr. Buchanan was elected.

The State-rights Democracy of Pennsylvania, in their righteous revolt against the despotisms and treacheries of the Federal Administration, have done nothing more than to insist that that Administration should stand by the Cincinnati platform, as accepted by the North and South—in other words, that Mr. Buchanan's original ground stated in his letter of acceptance, and restated in his inaugural address, should be maintaind by himself. Yet, because we have done this, *The Constitution* (*alias* the *Union*) daily attacks those men in Pennsylvania who refuse to tolerate an Administration which surrenders a great Democratic principle. Now, that paper well knows that the language of these Alabama resolutions is the language of a large body of Administration men in the South—men who have declared, publicly and privately, that they will not support Judge Douglas, because he stands by the principle upon which James Buchanan was elected to the Presidency; and yet we have to see the first line either in *The Union*, as conducted by Mr. Wendell, or in *The Constitution*, as conducted by the Court fool, General Bowman, in condemnation or repudiation of these men. In fact, it is now well understood that it is the policy of the Administration to stand by regular nominations and support regular nominees when they represent and will carry out their views, and to bolt and break up the organization whenever and wherever they are out-voted, whether it be in County, State, or National Conventions.—*The Press.*

The Democratic States Rights' Convention.

At present we will merely say, that, in our opinion, the movement is one which will have an important bearing on the democratic party of Pennsylvania, and we solemnly believe that the Convention which assembled on the 16th of March, is responsible for any ill effects which may follow. It is all idle to talk about the repudiation of Governor Packer being a personal matter, and we are astonished at the silliness af the Presses which attempt to hoodwink the Anti-Lecompton democracy with such subterfuges. We did expect to see more manhood evinced; we wished to hear things called by their right names; we desired to see them assume the consequences of their own acts. The fact that Anti-Lecompton democrats voted against the resolution endorsing Gov. Preker, simply shows either that they had not brains enough to perceive the insult, or were wanting in the courage to resent it. For our part we have been from the first for conciliation and compromise; but we cannot conciliate at the expense of our manhood.

The Lecompton controversy was dead really as to any practical bearing which it could have on the political action of the country, and had the Convention of the 16th of March desired, it could have buried it beyond the hopes of resurrection; but that Convention stirred up its putrid corpse, and now the gentlemanly noses of the delegates must not shrink if they do occasionally get a whiff of the effluvia which it emits. It was in the power of that Convention to have harmonized the conflicting elements, by doing a simple act of justice to Gov. Packer, but it let the golden opportunity pass by unimproved, and now it must not be permitted to shirk the responsibility. Charges of corruption against Gov. Packer, come with a bad grace from the especial defenders of the National Administration, in the face of the facts which have been developed by the late Congressional investigating committees, and the homely adage of people living in glass houses not throwing stones, might have been remembered with advantage.—*Ebensburg Mountaineer.*

Attacks on Governor Packer.

The only ground of attack which the Buchanan party have upon Gov. Packer, is that he considered himself bound by a *verbal* assent to the transfer of the Delaware division, when the law required a *written* one. The *written* assent was, of course, given before the transfer was complete; but they allege that between the times when the verbal and written assents were given, an offer of more money was made, and the Governor should have withdrawn his verbal assent, by which more money would have gone into the treasury.—As he did not do so, they infer corruption.—The speech of Judge Knox, in the 13th of April Convention, explains this so satisfactorily that we do not feel called upon to say one word on the subject. The object of this article is simply to express our astonishment that no attack was made by these *honest* gentlemen at the time; and still further that they should feel called upon to assail Gov. Packer so fiercely upon this *solitary* objection to his Administration—a mere *surmise*, after all—when they *overlook entirely* a fact which is patent to them—printed and published to the world—that the Federal Government, in nearly all its departments, is full of corruption; that the treasury has been *robbed of hundreds of thousands—perhaps of millions of money*—and all this with the *knowledge* and *assent* of those who are the sworn guardians of the National weal, the President and his Cabinet officers. *This known corruption* they *wink* at, but assail Gov. Packer on mere *suspicion*, although his whole life is a guaranty that he was not benefitted one dollar by the transfer. These facts are sufficient to convince any unprejudiced mind that the objection they urge against the Governor is a *mere pretext*, and that his *real* and *only* offence, the one for which he is abused and villified, is the expression of his *anti-Lecompton* sentiments in his inaugural and in his message to the last legislature.

The Governor may well feel proud that in his whole political career, running over a period of many years, during which he has filled some of the most important offices in the State, *such* enemies, so bitter and unscrupulous, can pick but a *single* flaw, and that an *imaginary* one, got up for the occasion, to cover the *true* ground of attack. It is the *Democracy*, and not the corruption of the Governor, against which these Buchanan *Federalists* war.—*Harrisburg State Sentinel.*

Buchanan Democracy.

It is more than mortifying, it is agonizing, to true Democrats to look upon some of the men who now assume the leadership of what *was once* the Democracy.

We have neither time nor inclination to go over the whole list of worthies whom Buchanan's apostacy has thrown upon the surface; but there are two of them whom we will note.

Robert Tyler, who is now at the head of the Buchanan Democracy, was conspicuous in 1844 as the chief counsellor of a very insignificant National Convention, held at Baltimore, for the purpose of awing the Democratic National Convention, held there at the same time, into the nomination of his august father, the then *accidental* President of the United States. He is a worthy leader of the State Buchanan Democracy.

VINCENT L. BRADFORD, somewhat conspicuous now as a leader of the Philadelphia corruptionist branch of the party, attended the *George Law* Convention in New York, in 1856, and made a speech at the Astor House, the object of which was to secure the nomination of Com. Stockton, *as the only man who could beat Buchanan.* He is another *worthy* Democratic leader.

Thus, the sturdy old Federalist, at the head of the National Administration, is rapidly gathering around him leaders and subleaders of his own stamp and character.

For thirty years he acted the hypocrite in the Democratic party, in order to obtain a position which would give him the power to carry out his cherished desire to *destroy it.*

He has obtained that position; and having long since let out that solitary "drop" in his own veins, is now engaged in most bloody surgery on the party, driving his lance into the jugular at every thrust, shedding not "drops," but streams of blood, until there is scarcely a "drop" left in the whole party. In every section he is gathering under his banner renegades and Federalists as his lieutenants, and every step his Administration advances brings it nearer and nearer to good, old-fashioned, John Adams, black-cockade Federalism. With what joy his heart must beat as he contemplates his close approximation to success, the cherished object of a long life of hypocricy, the demoralization, disorganization, and disruption of the Democratic party. The last scene—when all shall be accomplished—we can compare to nothing but the feast of Mokanna. The silver veil will then be lifted, and the dupes who have followed his standard will start back aghast and horrified at the deformity which they have worshipped as a god.—*Harrisburg State Sentinel.*

THE HARRISBURG PATRIOT & UNION.—When Governor Packer was elected, he was regarded in the eyes of this virtuous journal, as a model man and Democrat. Without since having varied a single hair from the platform upon which he was chosen; and without having uttered a single sentiment, or favored a single measure, but in accordance with his antecedents, he is turned upon and made the target for the most unscrupulous and groundless charges, and the bitterest vituperation. And why? Because one of the proprietors was superseded in an office, at the expiration of his term, by the proprietor of another Democratic journal! While Gov. Packer remains true to his principles, and carries out scrupulously the programme as originally laid down, his quondam extollers, but present revilers, have wilfully backslided.

Judge Knox, the Attorney-General, who stands now, where he always stood upon public questions, is also singled out and made the object of the most vindictive assaults.—To *know* this gentleman is an all-sufficient vindication of his character against these unmitigated slanders. His remarkable faithfulness upon the bench of our highest court of judicature; his long-tried and well-sustained integrity through many years of public life in trusts of high responsibility; together with his acknowledged social position—testify, trumpet-tongue, to the baselessness of the assaults which mercenary newspapers of late directed against him. Here, where he has resided for several years, and where he is, perhaps, most intimately known, his assailants are regarded with the same degree of contempt, that their attacks are disregarded by himself.—*Germantown Telegraph.*

EXCITEMENT AT NEW ORLEANS.—Count Mejan, the French consul at New Orleans, has been arrested by Recorder Summer, of that city, charged with assisting in the escape or concealing a fugitive slave, named Edmond, who claims to be a French citizen, and who is also claimed by Capt. Fales, of the ship "Patouk," to be his slave. The Count denies that he concealed the slave Edmond, and, moreover, contends that the Recorder had no power to arrest him, because he is a representative of France. He declares that he will not submit to the warrant issued by the Recorder for his arrest, unless compelled by force. The Recorder, notwithstanding, sent an officer to arrest the consul. He was seized by the collar, and then went, accompanied by counsel, to the police court, where his lawyer filed a protest against the whole proceeding. He was then discharged by Recorder Summer, on his own recognizance. The arrest of Mr. Mejan has drawn out a vigorous protest from the British, Spanish, Prussian and Belgian consuls at the port. The act is regarded as an infringement of the privileges and rights of consuls.

☞ See advertisement of Dr. Sanford's Liver Invigorator in another column.

THE HUNTINGDON GLOBE, A DEMOCRATIC FAMILY JOURNAL, DEVOTED TO LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWS, &C.

THE GLOBE.

Huntingdon, Wednesday, May 4, 1859.

LOCAL & PERSONAL.

NEW MUSIC.—A large addition of new pieces—call and examine them, at Lewis' Book, Stationary and Music Store.

BE READY FOR THE MARKET CAR.—Our young friend William Cunningham, will arrive on Friday next, with all the luxuries of the season.

☞ Boss Westbrook has just opened a splendid stock of Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, and material for the trade. Call and examine his stock.

THE FIRST OF THE SEASON.—Last week Mr. H. W. Miller made us a present of a handsome bunch of young onions raised in his garden. What a feast.

☞ The first of May came in, in all the beauty and loveliness, for which it is noted. Clear and calm, and the sun shining with a warmth congenial to our feelings.

☞ Violins, Guitars and Accordeons, fine instruments, received, and for sale at Lewis' Book, Stationery and Music Store. Also a fine assortment of Bows, Strings, Screws, Bridges, &c., &c.

RELIGIOUS.—Rev. A. K. Bell, of Lewisburg, will preach in the Baptist Church, in this place, on next Sabbath morning, at half-past ten o'clock, at which time the Lord's Supper will be administered. He will also preach in the same place in the evening at 7 o'clock.

☞ The "Continentals" gave us the benfit of one of their beautiful airs, on Friday evening last, for which we tender to them our thanks, and with a wish, that ere another moon, they may find a convenient season to repeat the same. Long live the "Continentals."

☞ James M. Green, a splendid workman, has opened a marble-yard in Mifflin street.—A number of specimens of his workmanship, are on exhibition at several places in town, and they are considered hard to beat. We hope our young friend may receive liberal encouragement.

OUR COMMON SCHOOLS.—The Schools were opened on Monday last, with the following ladies and gentlemen as teachers. We think the Directors have made excellent selections.

1st	Male	School—	Luther Whipple.
2d	"	"	—J. Steel Mitchel.
3d	"	"	—Mrs. S. C. Welsh.
1st	Female	"	—Miss Ellen Drayton.
2d	"	"	—Sarah H. Myers.
3d	"	"	—Mrs. Harriet Gwin.

PUGILISTIC.—On Friday last, a couple of female darkies, occupying the old stable of M. Strous, on Washington street, engaged in a most disgraceful and outlandish encounter, in the way of pugilism. Knives were freely used, as was the tongue of both combatants. After some very indecent and obscene language, they went at it with knives in hand, and the way they cut and slashed at each other, was a sight not to be envied. Such conduct is in direct violation of the law, and we can not see why it is tolerated. Some of the darkies of this town are a nuisance, and the sooner we get rid of them the better.

A POPULAR "INSTITUTION"—THE SLEEPING CAR.—On Wednesday night last, at 10½, we took the sleeping car for Philadelphia, and we must confess it is the greatest improvement of the age for comfort in traveling. We soon fell asleep, and waked up in time to wash, brush up, pull on our boots, handsomely blackened, and were ready for an early breakfast in the city, scarcely believing it possible that we had traveled over two hundred miles. The car, which cost $3500, is substantially and elegantly built and finished of oak and walnut, highly polished, having sufficient length for seven compartments on either side, in each of which there are four seats, susceptible of transformation into as many berths, in about forty-five seconds, by a person who is always at hand for that purpose. When arranged for sleeping, each "seat" has its corresponding berth, substantially upholstered, with pillow, curtains, and all complete, and, if desired, sliding lattice doors shut off each section into comparative privacy and seclusion. When restored to luxurious seats an abundance of room is afforded; a bracket table projects from the side of the car for reading or other convenience; a ventilator admits or expels the air at pleasure, &c., &c. The car is furnished with a stove at each end, a wash room, water vases, closets, &c. Indeed, it would require quite an effort of the mind to realize the fact that one was not in some well appointed hotel or crack steamer, so many and elegant are the appointments of the Patent Sleeping Cars.

MR. EDITOR.—This lovely May morning, I seat myself to pen a few lines for your valuable paper. There is scarcely a cloud to be seen, and the sun is shining forth in all the splendor and magnificence of a Summer's day. The birds are warbling their sweet songs of praise to their maker, who has endowed them with such delightful music, equalled by no instrument invented by man—the trees are putting forth their leaves in all their beauty and loveliness, and man's heart is made glad at the approach of Summer. Who does not hail it with boundless delight? The hills surrounding our beautiful town are now being clothed in their accustomed green foliage and as the eye gazes upon them it makes the heart dance with joy. Who does not love to stroll over the hills on a Summer's evening and look at the wondrous workings of nature, and of nature's God?

I will stop my musing lest I lead you to the belief that I am a member of that order, commonly known as "Sentimentalists." I am not, Mr. Editor, and don't you believe a word of it. I never make odes to the moon, nor anything of the kind. They say a variety is the spice of life, and that is what I am endeavoring to give to your readers, however feeble that effort may be. I will leave this subject by quoting those beautiful lines ascribed to Spring, by Lady Carew which are fitted for the season:—

"Now do a choir of chirping minstrels bring
In triumph to the world, the youthful Spring.
The valleys, hills, and woods, in rich array,
Welcome the coming of the long'd-for May.
Now all things smile."

Yours,

EX-REPORTER.

The Difficulties in Utah.

The detailed accounts received from the Territory of Utah show that a very unfortunate state of affairs now exists there. From the moment the expedition entered its borders, there does not appear to have been an entire cordiality of feeling and harmony of action between Gov. Cumming and Gen. Johnston. The American soldiers after suffering the privations of their long journey, and their exposed winter encampment—with fearful stories of Mormon violence constantly dinned into their ears—naturally enough longed for a strife in which those whose contumacy had led them to that distant region might be punished and military laurels gained; while Gov. Cumming, as a civil officer, wisely and humanely desired to secure a peaceful adjustment of the existing difficulties. The judges knowing that their predecessors had been constantly engaged in a conflict with the Mormon people, previous to the arrival of the army, and conscious that there was very little probability of Mormon juries paying proper respect to American courts, appear, from the outset, to have regarded the Mormons rather with the feelings natural to prosecuting attorneys than the calm and unimpassioned sentiments of impartial judges. After the proclamation of the President, granting amnesty for past offences, had been read and circulated, and the civil control of the Territory fully vested in Gov. Cumming, order and quiet for a time prevailed. The District Attorney weakened this feeling when he unwisely instituted prosecutions for crimes which had clearly been pardoned by the President. But, having failed in that undertaking, another difficulty has arisen. A court has recently been summoned at Provo, an important Mormon town. The Grand jury was composed of men selected by what is called the County Court, which consists of officers of the same character as the County Commissioners of Pennsylvania. Various bills of indictment were framed, among which were bills against two Indians, named Mose and Looking-Glass, who were charged with assault, with intent to commit a rape, on a Danish Mormon girl, and a bill against a Mormon for procuring and enticing soldiers to desert. These bills of indictment were promptly found; but the attention of the jury was also directed to indictments against a number of leading Mormons, for the murder of the two Parrishes, father and son, and Potter, at Springville, in March, 1857. The allegation was that the deceased had apostatised from the Mormon Church, and determined to emigrate to California; that the Mormons resolved to prevent their departure, and finding it impossible to persuade the apostates to remain, they were shot down on the road, after they had travelled but a few miles on their journey. The judge specially directed the attention of the Grand Jury to this case. After several weeks of deliberation, it failed or refused to find a true bill, in consequence, as the Judge alleges of the fact that its members were related to, or sympathised with the murderers.—The court there discharged them in an indignant speech, denouncing in violent terms their neglect, and concluding with the following extract:—

"If it is expected that this court is to be used by this community as a means of protecting it against the pecadilloes of Gentiles and Indians, unless this community will punish its own murderers, such expectations will not be realised. It will not be used for such purpose.

"When this people come to their reason and manifest a disposition to punish their own high offenders, it will then be time to enforce the law also for their protection. If this court cannot bring you to a sense of your duty, it can at least turn the savages in custody loose upon you."

In compliance with this threat, the Judge is reported to have set free the two Indians charged with rape, and thus to have practically retorted upon the Mormons by giving them to understand, that if they would not assist him in punishing those whom he regarded as criminals, he would not assist them in punishing those against whom their animosity was excited.

One of the first acts of Judge Cradlebaugh, after the court assembled, was to send to General Johnston for a company of United States troops to guard and protect the court, to take charge of such prisoners as might be ordered into custody, and to shield witnesses from Mormon vengeance, with which it is alleged they were threatened. This request was promptly complied with. Soon after the soldiers assembled, the Mayor and Common Council of Provo, remonstrated both to the Judge and the Governor, against the employment of the U. S. troops to assist in the perfor mance of a strictly judicial duty. The judge denounced this remonstrance, and persisted in maintaining an armed guard around the court. Gov. Cumming sympathised with the citizens, and wrote a letter to General Johnston requesting the withdrawal of the troops, but his request was not complied with; indeed, additional forces were sent to the aid of the first company. The Governor then issued a proclamation, in which he formally protested against the employment of the troops around the court-house at Provo, alleging that their presence had a tendency to terrify the inhabitants, to disturb the peace of the Territory, and to subvert the ends of justice, and that the troops were placed there without his consent and in opposition to the letter and spirit of his instructions. His course was warmly approved by the Mormons, some of whom are said to contemplate an organization of the militia, to be arrayed against the United States troops. Judge Cradlebaugh, on receiving the proclamation of the Governor, attacked it in open court, denying some of its statements, and declaring that his court is not subservient to, and will not act under Executive dictation. So the case appears to stand at present—the army and the Judge favoring rigorous measures against the Mormons, while the Governor is anxious to conciliate them and to fully restore peace in the Territory.

The difficulty is an unfortunate one. It is quite evident that there can be no harmony of action for the promotion of the ends of justice between the Judges and the Mormon juries, and that such a spirit of antagonism has been aroused between them that they act more like two hostile forces, or two opposing parties to one suit, than as co-ordinate branches of a common system of jurisprudence.—*Press.*

☞ A family in Manchester, N. Hampshire, named Chambelain, have for the last five years, kept the corpse of an infant in the house as a pet. They were forced to inter it by the authorities a few days since.

MARRIED,

On the 21st ult., by Rev. H. M. Barnetz, Mr. JAMES PARKS, of Birmingham, Huntingdon co., and Miss SUSAN TRUMAN, of Blair co.

On the same day, by the same, Mr. ANDREW GOODMAN, of Cumberland, Md., and Miss MARY M. DRENNAN, of this place.

In Washington City, on the 28th April, at Trinity Church, by the Rev. Dr. Butler, WILLIAM A. SAXTON, of Huntingdon, Pennsylvania, to SALLIE S. youngest daughter of the late James Abercrombie, of Baltimore, Md.

DIED,

On the 27th of April, 1859, near this place, JOHN MCCAHAN, in the sixty-fourth year of his age, in full hope of a blissful immortality.

An important point in his history was his early piety. He embraced religion when a youth, and ever after adhered strictly to his Christian profession, which, doubtless, exerted a powerful influence in preserving him from the fashionable vices of this generation. We do not claim for him entire exemption from the errors incident to mortal life; but take great pleasure in saying, he was never so much as charged with a crime or dishonorable act; and such was the urbanity of his manners, that he had as few enemies as any other man.

He was also a highly useful member of the Church. His house was at all times the home of ministers, where they were at once made welcome and comfortable; and his money was freely bestowed for charitable and religious purposes; and while he honored God in this respect, the Lord honored him with spiritual blessings in Heavenly places. His example as a lively member of the Church was worthy of imitation, giving punctual attendance on all the means of grace, while his health allowed. The last two years of his life were years of great bodily affliction, during which he exhibited the proofs of a patient chastened spirit. No word of murmuring ever escaped his lips, but many expressions of devout thankfulness to God for the riches of his grace and providence. He stated to his friends that he "desired to depart and be with Christ, if it was Heaven's will, for to be absent from the body, was to be present with the Lord."

His life was one brilliant exhibition of the Christian graces, and his end was peaceful as Summer's setting sun. What more could be desired? He had lived many years, and lived to a good purpose. To his family he left an unsullied reputation, and a holy example for imitation. He accomplished the end of living, got well through and safely out of this world to a better. May we follow him as he followed Christ! M.

Mifflin county papers please copy.

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS.

MONDAY, May 2.—There is not much demand for Flour to-day, but holders are firm at the advance; sales of about 600 bbls superfine are reported at $6 25, 350 bbls extra at $6 50, 1,000 bbls good Western do. mixed brands at $6 62½, 200 bbls fancy Kentucky do. at $6 75, and 150 bbls family at $7 ₰ bbl. Rye Flour is held at $4 12½, and Corn Meal at $3 87½ ₰ bbl, and but little or nothing doing. There is very little Wheat coming in or selling, and prime lots are scarce and wanted at 160c for red, and 170c for white. Rye is in steady demand at 88@89c. Corn is rather better, some 6,000 bus yellow having been sold at 90c. Oats are unchanged, and a sale of 1,000 bus Delaware is reported at 55c, in store.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Letters of Administration on the Estate of JOHN MCCAHAN, late of Walker township, Huntingdon co., deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, he hereby notifies all persons indebted to said Estate, to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same, to present them, duly authenticated, for settlement.

STEPHEN MCCAHAN,
May 4, 1859. *Administrator.*

OFFICE OF THE BRIGADE INSPECTOR,
4TH BRIGADE 14TH DIVISION PA. M.

BRIGADE ORDERS. The Companies composing the FOURTH BRIGADE FOURTEENTH DIVISION, PA. M., are hereby ordered to meet in Huntingdon, fully equipped, at 10 o'clock A. M., on Friday the 27th of May, A. D. 1859, for Inspection and Batallion drill.

RALPH CROTSLEY,
Brigade Inspector,
May, 4. '59-3t. Cassville.

NEW MARBLE YARD
IN HUNTINGDON,
ON MIFFLIN STREET, BETWEEN SMITH AND FRANKLIN.

JAMES M. GREEN informs the citizens of the county generally, that he has opened a MARBLE YARD at the above place, and is prepared to finish marble to order in the best workmanlike manner.

TOMB STONES, BUREAU and STAND TOPS, &c., furnished on short notice, and at reasonable prices.

He hopes, by strict attention to business, to merit and receive a share of public patronage.

Huntingdon, May 4, 1859-1y.

GREAT ARRIVAL
OF BOOTS AND SHOES,
HATS AND CAPS, &c., &c.

LEVI WESTBROOK,

Has just opened one of the best stocks of BOOTS AND SHOES that ever came to the ancient borough. Ladies, gentlemen, old and young, cannot fail to be suited at his Store. For every style of Ladies' and Gentlemen's wear, manufactured of the best material, call at Westbrook's.

Also—HATS and CAPS for men and boys.

His assortment of goods is too large to enumerate. Call and examine for yourselves.

Don't forget that his Store is now two doors east of the "Globe" building.

Huntingdon, May 4, 1859.

SCHOOL BOOKS,
FOR SALE
AT LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE,
HUNTINGDON, PA.

OSGOOD'S Speller, 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th and 5th Readers.
M'GUFFEY'S Speller and Readers.
SANDER'S do do do
SWAN'S do do do
COBB'S do do do
Smith's Grammar.
Warren's Physical Geography.
Mitchell's, Monteith and McNally's Geographies & Atlases.
Webster's and Worcester's Dictionaries.
Quackenbo's First Lessons in Composition.
Greenlief's, Stoddard's, Emmerson's & Swan's Arithmatics.
Greenlief's and Stoddard's Keys.
Davies' Algebra.
Parker's Philosophy.
Upham's Mental Philosophy.
Willard's History of the United States.
Berard's " " "
Payson, Dunton and Scribner's Penmanship, in eleven numbers.
Academical, Controllers' and other Copy Books.
Elements of Map Drawing, with plan for sketching maps by tri-angulation and improved methods of projection.
Other books will be added and furnished to order.
A full stock of School Stationery always on hand.
Huntingdon, April 27, 1859.

GROCERIES,
DRY GOODS,
CONFECTIONARIES & NOTIONS.

G. A. MILLER informs the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity, that he keeps constantly on hand a general assortment of GROCERIES, Confectionaries, &c., and that he will try to accommodate his customers with the best.

He also has on hand an assortment of Dry Goods, Boots and Shoes, Hats, and other goods.

Thankful for past favors, he hopes to merit a continuance of the same.

Dont forget the place, in the old Temperance Hall building. [Huntingdon, April 20, 1859.

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.

Letters testamentary on the Will of DANIEL BAUGHWALTER, of Walker township, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to the said deceased, will please make immediate payment, and those having claims against his estate, will present them duly authenticated for settlement.

JAMES M'CALL,
ABRAHAM STATES,
April 27, 1859.* Executors.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Proposals will be received at the Commissioners Office up to 2 o'clock on the 9th day of May, for building a bridge across Stone Creek, at the head of Shoemaker's dam. Plan and specifications can be seen at the office.

ALSO,

At the same time and place, proposals will be received for building vaults in the Prothonotary's and Register's Offices. Plan and specifications seen at the Commissioners office.

By order of the Commissioners.
H. W. MILLER,
April 27, 1859. Clerk.

OFFICE OF THE BEDFORD RAILROAD COMPANY,
BEDFORD, Bedford county, Pa., April 25, 1859.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office, on Wednesday, the 25th day of May next, for executing the graduation and masonry of that portion of the Bedford Railroad between the towns of Hopewell and Bloody Run.

PLANS, PROFILES, SPECIFICATIONS, and SCHEDULES of amounts of work will be exhibited, and blank forms for bids obtained, by application at this office, for three days previous to letting.

All proposals to be directed to the Chief Engineer of the Bedford Railroad Company.

No bids will be received after May 25th, at 6 P. M.
By order. JNO. FULTON,
April 27, 1859. Chief Engineer.

1859. 1859.

SPRING & SUMMER CLOTHING.

The undersigned would respectfully call the attention of our friends and customers, as well as the citizens of the town and country generally, to our new and extensive assortment of

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

consisting of every article of gentlemens' furnishing goods. We deem it unnecessary to make a newspaper flourish, being confident that a call and an examination of our goods, will satisfy all, that our goods are just what we recommend them to be, well made, of good material, and as cheap as the same quality of goods can be bought in the county of Huntingdon. It is not our desire, as it is not the policy of honest men, to deceive, but this much we will say, that we will guarantee to all who may favor us with their patronage, entire satisfaction as to quality, fit and price. Should gentlemen desire any particular kind or cut of clothing, not found in our stock, by leaving their measure, they can be accommodated at short notice. Call at the corner of the diamond, Long's new house.

M. GUTMAN & CO.

April 20, 1859.

R. ALLISON MILLER,
DENTIST,

Has removed to the Brick Row opposite the Court House.
April 13, 1859.

FRANKLIN HOUSE,
HILL STREET,
HUNTINGDON, PA.

W. & H. WILLIAMS, Proprietors.

The best accommodations for man and beast. Give us a trial and be convinced. [April 13, '59.

H. K. NEFF, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.

OFFICE, Hill street, opposite Dr. Luden, offers his professional services to the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity.
April 13, 1859.

SPRING ARRANGEMENT.

HUNTINGDON & BROAD TOP RAILROAD.—On and after Wednesday, April 13th, Passenger Trains will arrive and depart as follows:

Morning Train leaves HUNTINGDON at 9.25 A. M., connecting with through Express west and Mail Train east on Pennsylvania Railroad, running through to HOPEWELL, where Passengers take Stages for BLOODY RUN, BEDFORD, SCHELLSBURG, Fulton county, &c.

Evening Train leaves HUNTINGDON at 5.00 P. M., connecting with Mail Train west on Pennsylvania Railroad, running to COALMONT and intermediate Stations.

RETURNING.

Morning Train leaves HOPEWELL at 12.20 P. M., and arrives at HUNTINGDON at 2.32 P. M.

Evening Train leaves COALMONT 7.00 P. M., SAXTON 7.36 P. M., and arrives at HUNTINGDON at 9.12 P. M., connecting with Fast Line Eastward on Penna. railroad.

These Trains will be run strictly according to time table, and the traveling public can rely upon being accommodated to the fullest extent.

JNO. J. LAWRENCE,
April 13, 1859. *Superintendent.*

FARREL, HERRING & CO.'S
PATENT CHAMPION SAFE.

LATE FIRE AT DUBUQUE, IOWA,

DUBUQUE, Jan. 7, 1859.

Gents: I am requested by Mr. T. A. C. Cochrane, of this place, to say to you that on the morning of the 4th inst., about 3 o'clock, his store took fire, and the entire stock of goods was destroyed. The heat became so suddenly intense that none of the goods could possibly be saved; but fortunately his books and papers, which were in one of your Champion Safes, were all preserved perfectly. And well they may be called Champion, for during the whole conflagration there was one incessant pouring of flame directly upon the safe which contained them. And still, upon opening it, the inside was found to be scarcely warm, while the outside was most severely scorched. Yours truly,

N. A. MCCLURE.

Herring's Patent Champion Fire and Burglar-Proof Safes with HALL'S PATENT POWDER PROOF LOCKS, afford the greatest security of any safe in the world. Also Sideboard and Parlor safes, of elegant workmanship and finish, for plate, &c.

FARREL, HERRING & Co., have removed from 34 Walnut street, to their new store, No. 629 Chestnut street, (JAYNE'S HALL,) where the largest assortment of Safes in the world can be found.

FARREL, HERRING & CO.,
629 CHESTNUT STREET,
(*Jayne's Hall,*)
April 13, 1859-3m. Philadelphia.

WOSTENHOLMS' Celebrated IXL Knives and Razors, for sale by
JAS. A. BROWN.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

Letters testamentary on the Will of J. S. HUNT, late of Dublin township, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to the said dec'd., will please make immediate payment, and those having claims against his estate, will present them duly authenticated for settlement.

ISABELLA HUNT, Executrix,
WM. G. HARPER, Executor,
April 6, 1859.* Shade Gap P. O.

JACKSON HOTEL,
RAILROAD STREET,
HUNTINGDON, PA.

JOHN S. MILLER, Proprietor.

Travelers, and citizens of the county, are informed that no pains will be spared to make them feel comfortable and at home at this House. [April 6, '59.

TAILORING! TAILORING!!
ROBERT KING,
FASHIONABLE TAILOR,

Most respectfully informs the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity, that he has removed to one door west of Carmon's Store, on Hill street, where he is prepared to make to order. in the best and most fashionable style, Coats, Vests and Pants.

He also informs his friends and the public generally, that he has on hand a handsome assortment of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, SATINS and TRIMMINGS, which he will sell at fair prices. Those in want of a good Coat, Vest, or pair Pants, will call and examine his stock.

Huntingdon, April 6, 1859.

$10,000 REWARD!!
MOSES STROUS,

Will risk the above sum that he can Sell Goods, to everybody, at prices to suit the times. His stock has been renewed for SPRING and SUMMER, and he invites all to call and examine for themselves.

His stock consists of every variety of
LADIES' DRESS GOODS,
DRY GOODS, OF ALL KINDS,
READY-MADE CLOTHING,

Such as Summer Coats, Frock Coats, Dress Coats, Jackets, Vests, Pants; &c.

BOOTS and SHOES, HATS and CAPS, of all sizes, for old and young.

GROCERIES, of the best; QUEENSWARE, &c., &c.

The public generally are earnestly invited to call and examine my new stock of Goods, and be convinced that I can accommodate with Goods and Prices, all who are looking out for great bargains.

All kinds of Country Produce taken in exchange for Goods. MOSES STROUS.

Huntingdon, April 6, 1859.

PIKES PEAK GOLD!

Cannot rival in attraction the superb stock of SPRING and SUMMER Goods now being received and opened by
FISHER & M'MURTRIE.

This stock has been selected with great care, and the public are cordially invited to call and examine it.

It comprises all the late styles of Ladies' Dress Goods, such as Poil De Chevre, Robes A'Lez, Organdies, Jacconets, Lawns, Challis, Plain and Figured Berages, Crape Marets, Plain and Colored Chintzes, French and English Ginghams, Amaranths, Valentias, Alpaccas, De Bage, Prints, &c., &c.

A beautiful assortment of Spring Shawls, round and square corners, all colors. A full stock of Ladies' Fine Collars, Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods, such as Collars, Cravats, Ties, Stocks, Hosiery, Shirts, Gauze and Silk Undershirts, Drawers, &c.

We have a fine selection of Mantillas, Dress Trimmings, Fringes, Ribbons, Mitts, Gloves, Gauntlets, Hosiery, Handkerchiefs, Buttons, Floss, Sewing Silk, Extension Skirts, Hoops of all kinds, &c.

Also—Tickings, Osnaburg, Bleached and Unbleached Muslins, all prices; Colored and White Cambrics, Barred and Swiss Muslins, Victoria Lawns, Nainsooks, Tarleton, and many other articles which comprise the line of WHITE and DOMESTIC GOODS.

French Cloths, Fancy Cassimers, Satinets, Jeans, Tweeds, Denims, Blue Drills, Flannels, Lindseys, Comforts, Blankets, &c.

Hats, Caps, and Bonnets, of every variety and Style.

A Good Stock of GROCERIES, HARDWARE, QUEENSWARE, BOOTS and SHOES, WOOD and WILLOW-WARE, which will be sold Cheap.

We also deal in PLASTER, FISH, SALT, and all kinds of GRAINS, and possess facilities in this branch of trade unequalled by any. We deliver all packages or parcels of Merchandise, free of charge, at the Depots of the Broad Top and Pennsylvania Railroads.

COME ONE, COME ALL, and be convinced that the Metropolitan is the place to secure fashionable and desirable goods, disposed of at the lowest rates.

FISHER & M'MURTRIE.

Huntingdon, April 6, 1859.

NOTICE TO MILL OWNERS.

The undersigned has purchased the right of Huntingdon and Blair counties, for the DIRECT ACTION TURBINE WATER WHEEL, of Timothy Rose, patented September 20, 1850. This wheel has been successfully introduced in all the Eastern States, and some of the Western, and wherever introduced, has proven to be the most efficient and economical wheel for the use of water, that has ever been invented for Saw Mills, and driving other machinery where there is a quick motion required.

The important features of this wheel for saw mills, are briefly these: 1st. It is made of cast iron, and for that reason is much less liable to be troubled with ice, as the cast iron generates heat much quicker than the wooden wheel, and not liable to decay. 2d. Its cheapness of construction and the amount of effective power obtained from it. 3d. The manner in which they are constructed, being unlike all other wheels for saw mills, making it evident that they are easy of access under any circumstances for repairs, or anything else. The shafts and wheels can be taken out of their place without removing any part of the plum. 4. Its great per centage of power to the water expended, and its uniformity of per centage and power, when the gate is but partially raised.

This wheel claims a superiority over all other water wheels now in use for saw mills, inasmuch as a much larger per centage is saved in the power of propulsion, and works equally well under either high or low heads, and is a valuable power for those who find it necessary to economize in water.

All further information will be cheerfully given by the subscriber at Potter's Mill, Centre county, Pa., who is prepared to put in wheels at short notice and on reasonable terms. JOHN TODD.

April 6, 1859.*

WRAPPING PAPER!
A good article for sale at
LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

FARMERS' HOME,
HILL STREET,
HUNTINGDON, PA.

CHRISTIAN COUTS, Proprietor.

My old patrons and the traveling public in general, may expect warm receptions and good accommodations.
April 6, 1859.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!!
AT
D. P. GWIN'S CHEAP STORE.

D. P. GWIN has just returned from Philadelphia, with the largest and most beautiful assortment of

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS

Ever brought to Huntingdon. Consisting of the most fashionable Dress Goods for Ladies and Gentlemen; Black and Fancy Silks, all Wool Delaines, (all colors,) Spring Delains, Braize Delanes, Braizes, all colors; Debaize, Lovella Cloth, Ducals, Alpacca, Plain and Silk Warp, Printed Berages, Brilliants, Plain and Colored Ginghams, Lawns and Prints of every description.

Also, a large lot of Dress Trimmings, Fringes, More-Antique Ribbon, Gimps, Buttons, Braids, Crapes, Ribbons, Reed and Brass Hoops, Silk and Linen Handkerchiefs, Neck-Ties, Stocks, Zepher, French Working Cotton, Linen and Cotton Floss, Tidy Yarn, &c.

Also, the best and cheapest assortment of Collars and Undersleeves in town; Barred and Plain Jaconet, Mull Muslin, Swiss, Plain, Figured and dotted Skirts, Belts, Marsailles for Capes, and a variety of White Goods too numerous to mention.

A LARGE AND BEAUTIFUL ASSORTMENT of Bay State, Waterloo and Wool Shawls, Single and Double Brocha Shawls. Cloths, Cassimeres, Cassinetts, Tweeds, Kentucky Jeans, Vestings, bleached and unbleached Muslins, sheeting and pillow-case Muslins, Nankeen, Ticking, Checks, Table, Diaper, Crash, Flannels, Sack Flannels, Canton Flannels, Blankets, &c. Also, a large lot of Silk and Colored Straw Bonnets, of the latest styles, which will be sold cheaper than can be had in Huntingdon.

HATS and CAPS, BOOTS, SHOES, the largest and cheapest assortment in town.

HARDWARE, QUEENSWARE, BUCKETS, CHURNS, TUBS, BUTTER BOWLS, BROOMS, BRUSHES, &c. CARPETS and OIL CLOTH. FISH, SALT, SUGAR, COFFEE, TEA, MOLASSES, and all goods usually kept in a country store.

My old customers, and as many new ones as can crowd in, are respectfully requested to call and examine my goods.

☞ All kinds of Country Produce taken in exchange for Goods, at the Highest Market Prices. D. P. GWIN.

Huntingdon, April 6, 1859.

H. ROMAN!
H. ROMAN!
H. ROMAN!
H. ROMAN!
H. ROMAN!
NEW CLOTHING
JUST RECEIVED,
NEW CLOTHING
JUST RECEIVED,
NEW CLOTHING
JUST RECEIVED,
Call
at
Roman's
Clothing
Store
for
your
Clothing.
April 6, 1859.

NEW GOODS,
NEW GOODS,
NEW GOODS,
NEW GOODS,
AT BEN JACOBS'
AT BEN JACOBS'
CHEAP CORNER,
CHEAP CORNER.

BENJ. JACOBS has now upon his shelves a large and full assortment of

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,

comprising a very extensive assortment of

LADIES' DRESS GOODS, DRY GOODS,
READY-MADE CLOTHING, GROCERIES, HATS & CAPS,
BOOTS & SHOES, &c., &c., &c.

His stock of CLOTHING for men and boys is complete—every article of wear will be found to be good and cheap. Full suits sold at greatly reduced prices—panic prices—which will be very low.

His entire stock of Goods will compare with any other in town, and the public will do well to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.

As I am determined to sell my goods, bargains may be expected, so all will do well to call.

Country Produce taken in Exchange for Goods.
BENJ. JACOBS, *Cheap Corner.*

Huntingdon, April 6, 1859.

BLANK BOOKS
Of any size or pattern not upon our shelves, will be furnished to order at City prices. Call at
LEWIS' BOOK & STATIONERY STORE.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS
of any kind, will be furnished to order at lowest City Cash Prices.

Violin and Guitar strings, Bridges, Keys, Rosin, &c., &c. Also—Instruction Books for the Piano, Melodeon, Violin, &c., &c., for sale at
LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE.

BUSINESS MEN, TAKE NOTICE!
If you want your card neatly printed upon envelopes, call at
LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.

DIARIES FOR 1859,
For sale at
LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.

BLANK BOOKS,
OF VARIOUS SIZES, for sale at
LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.

SUGAR, from 9 to 15 cents, at
S. S. SMITH'S GROCERY.

HARDWARE
FOR THE MILLION!!!

JUST RECEIVED AND READY FOR SALE,
AT CITY PRICES, BY
JAMES A. BROWN.

This arrival of Goods exceeds all others in importance, 1st. Because it supplies "*The People*" with *indispensable* articles, and many useful inventions which can be found ONLY in a HARDWARE STORE.

2nd. The Subscriber, purchasing in large quantities from manufacturers, is enabled to Sell these Goods from

20 TO 100 PER CENT. CHEAPER

Than they are usually sold by other merchants. His stock includes a complete variety of

BUILDING-HARDWARE, MECHANICS' TOOLS,
CUTLERY, HOLLOW-WARE,
OILS, PAINTS, SADDLERY,
VARNISHES, GLASS, CARRIAGE TRIMMINGS,
STEEL, IRON, CHAIN PUMPS, LEAD PIPE,
MOROCCO AND LINING SKINS. &c.,

Together with a full assortment of everything pertaining to his line of business.

☞ All orders receive prompt attention.
Huntingdon, April 6 1859. JAS. A. BROWN.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Letters of Administration, on the Estate of JAMES T. WILSON, late of West tp., Huntingdon co., dec'd., having been granted to the undersigned, he hereby notifies all persons indebted to said Estate, to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same, to present them, duly authenticated, for settlement.

JOHN B. FRAZIER,
March 30, 1859. *Administrator.*

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—The co-partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, was dissolved by mutual consent on the 22d instant. The business will be continued by G. A. Miller, in whose hands the books will remain for settlement, and it is hoped those indebted will find it convenient to call soon.

CHRISTAIN LONG,
G. A. MILLER.

Huntingdon, March 30, 1859.

PUMP MAKING.
HIRAM GRADY.

Informs the citizens of this and adjoining counties, that he is prepared to make to order, Pumps, of the best wood, and will deliver them to any station on the Railroad.

His address is Mill Creek, Huntingdon county, Pa.

He hopes to receive a liberal patronage.

March 23, 1859.

BLINDS AND SHADES,
CHEAP FOR CASH.

B. J. WILLIAMS, No. 16 North Sixth street, Philadelphia, is the largest manufacturer of WINDOW BLINDS, and dealer in WINDOW SHADES, of every variety.

He is the Originator of all New Styles, and has a fine Stock to be sold at *reduced prices,* BUFF, AND ALL OTHER COLORS OF LINEN SHADES, TRIMMINGS, FIXTURES, &C.

STORE SHADES painted to order.

☞ B. J. W. Invites Citizens of this County to call before purchasing, and assures them he can sell a better article for the money than any other Establishment in the United States. [march 23, '59-3m.

SELECT SCHOOL AT MARKLESBURG, HUNTINGDON CO., PA., will open for the reception of male and female pupils, on *Tuesday, April 19th,* 1859, and continue twenty-two weeks.

The school will have the advantage of a full set of Pelton's Outline Maps, together with various approved mathematical and philosophical apparatus.

Particular attention will be given to those who are desirous of becoming teachers. Lectures on the art of teaching, &c., will be delivered by the County Superintendent and other educators.

TERMS:—From $4.50 to $6.00—one half payable in advance, the remainder at the middle of the session.

Markleburg is pleasantly situated on the Huntingdon and Broad Top Railroad. eleven miles south of Huntingdon, in a quiet and orderly community, and a healthy neighborhood.

For further information, apply to
A. B. BRUMBAUGH, Principal.
James Creek, P. O.,
Huntingdon co., Pa.

REFERENCES:—Albert Owen, County Superintendent; A. W. Benedict and Wm. Colon, Esqs., Huntingdon; Mr. Henry McKibbon, Alexandria; Mr. Milton H. Sangree, McConnellstown, and J. H. Wintrode, M. D., Markleburg.

March 14, 1859*.

WINDOW SHADES, CORDS,
TASSELS, &C.,
and BAILEY'S FIXTURES,

A handsome assortment just received and for sale at
LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE.

THE NEW BOOK,
STATIONERY
AND
MUSIC STORE,
NOW OPEN!

The subscriber respectfully informs all concerned, that he has fitted up a room in the "Globe" building, and that he has received and is now opening a good assortment of BOOKS, STATIONERY and MUSIC, which he is determined to sell at fair prices, and he invites the public generally, to give him a call.

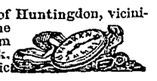
Having made the necessary arrangements with publishers, any Book wanted and not upon his shelves, will be ordered and furnished at City prices.

As he desires to do a lively business with small profits, a liberal share of patronage is solicited.

Huntingdon, Dec. 15, 1858. WM. LEWIS.

HYMN AND PRAYER BOOKS.
Presbyterian, Baptist, Episcopal, Lutheran, Methodist and German Reformed, for sale at
LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY AND MUSIC STORE.

NEW WATCH & JEWELRY STORE.
J. W. DUTCHER,
WATCHMAKER & JEWELLER,



Respectfully informs the citizens of Huntingdon, vicinity, and surrounding country, that he has commenced business in the room formerly occupied by Levi Westbrook, and hopes to receive a share of public patronage.

WATCHES and CLOCKS repaired in the best workmanlike manner.

THE HUNTINGDON GLOBE, A DEMOCRATIC FAMILY JOURNAL, DEVOTED TO LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWS, &C.

READY RECKONER.
A complete Pocket Ready Reckoner, in dollars and cents, to which are added forms of Notes, Bills, Receipts, Petitions, &c., together with a set of useful tables, containing rate of interest from one dollar to twelve thousand, by the single day, with a table of wages, and board by the week and day, published in 1859. For sale at
LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

PARCHMENT DEED PAPER—ruled, for sale at
LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

JOY TO THE ADMIRERS OF A FINE HEAD OF RICH GLOSSY HAIR.
Talk of beauty, it cannot exist without a fine head of hair, then read the following, and if you ask more, see circular around each bottle, and no one can doubt.
PROFESSOR WOOD'S HAIR RESTORATIVE.—We call the attention of all, old and young, to this wonderful preparation, which turns back to its original color, gray hair—covers the head of the bald with a luxuriant growth—removes the dandruff, itching, and all cutaneous eruptions—causes a continual flow of the natural fluids; and hence if used as a regular dressing for the hair will preserve its color, and keep it from falling to extreme old age, in all its natural beauty. We call then upon the bald, the grey, or diseased in scalp, to use it: and surely the young will not, as they value the flowing locks, or the witching curl, ever be without it. Its praise is upon the tongue of thousands.
The Agent for Prof. Wood's Hair Restorative in New Haven, received the following letter in regard to the Restorative, a few weeks since:

DEEP RIVER, CONN, July 23, 1856.

Mr. Leavenworth—Sir: I have been troubled with dandruff or scurf on my head for more than a year, my hair began to come out, scurf and hair together. I saw in a New Haven paper about "Wood's Hair Restorative" as a cure. I called at your store on the 1st of April last, and purchased one bottle to try it, and I found to my satisfaction it was the thing; it removed the scurf and new hair began to grow; it is now two or three inches in length *where it was all off.* I have great faith in it. I wish you to send me two bottles more by Mr. Post, the bearer of this. I don't know as any of the kind is used in this place, you may have a market for many bottles after it is known here. Yours with respect.
RUFUS PRATT

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 9, 1856.

PROF. WOOD—Dear Sir: Your Hair Restorative is proving itself beneficial to me. The front, and also the back part of my head almost lost its covering—in fact BALD. I have used but two half pint bottles of your Restorative, and now the top of my head is well studded with a promising crop of young hair, and the front is also receiving its benefit. I have tried other preparations without any benefit whatever. I think from my own personal recommendation, I can induce many others to try it.
Yours respectfully, D. R. THOMAS, M. D.
No. 464 Vine street.

VINCENNES, IA., June 22, 1853.

PROF. O. J. WOOD: As you are about to manufacture and vend your recently discovered Hair Restorative, I will state, for whomsoever it may concern, that I have used it and known others to use it—that I have, for several years been in the habit of using other Hair Restoratives, and that I find yours vastly superior to any other I know. It entirely cleanses the head of dandruff, and with one month's proper use will restore any person's hair to the original youthful color and texture, giving it a healthy, soft and glossy appearance; and all this, without discoloring the hands that apply it, or the dress on which it drops. I would, therefore, recommend its use to every one desirous of having a fine color and texture to hair.
Respectfully yours, WILSON KING.
O. J. WOOD & Co., Proprietors, 312 Broadway, New York. (In the great N. Y. Wire Railing Establishment,) and 114 Market street, St. Louis, Mo.
And sold by all good Druggists. [je9-1y-mar30'59]

NOTICE TO ALL!!
The subscriber, who has for more than one year, carried on business in company with Messrs. F. BRANDY, H. GIN, P. WHISKEY, and Mr. LAGER BEER, has this day *dissolved partnership with the above firm!* All claims against the old firm will be paid by the subscriber, and all those indebted to the firm will pay him.

CLOCKS, WATCHES and *JEWELRY* will always be repaired. A good stock of CLOCKS, WATCHES and JEWELRY will be kept on hand for customers who may favor him with a call.
JOSEPH REIGGER.
Huntingdon, March 2, 1859.

THE PARIS MANTILLA EMPORIUM, No. 708 Chestnut street, (above 7th,) Philadelphia.
The subscribers respectfully invite the attention of *Ladies* to their collection of ELEGANT MANTILLAS, adapted for *Spring* and *Summer*: comprising every description and variety of fabric in medium and high priced goods—
Solid Silk Mantillas,
Silk and Lace Mantillas,
Paris Lace Mantillas,
English Lace Mantillas,
Chantilly Lace Mantillas,
Guipure Lace Mantillas, &c., &c.
This department of *Ladies* attire, being a *speciality* with the subscribers, they are enabled to offer advantages not to be met with in Dry Goods Establishments.
J. W. PROCTOR & CO.,
No. 708 *Chestnut St., Philadelphia.*
March 16, 1859-3m.

"HARD TIMES NO MORE."—
Any person, (Lady or Gentleman,) in the United States, possessing a small capital of from $3 to $7 can enter into an easy and respectable business, by which from $5 to $10 per *day can be realized.* For particulars, address, (with stamp,)
W. R. ACTON & CO.,
41 North Sixth st., Philad'a.
March 9, 1859-3m.

STEP THIS WAY!
NEW STORE AND NEW GOODS!!
The undersigned informs the public generally, that he has opened out anew with a superior stock of
GROCERIES,
BOOTS, SHOES, &C.,
all of which, customers will find right in quality and price.
Call at his old stand on Hill street, nearly opposite the office of Miles & Dorris.
HENRY McMANIGILL.
Huntingdon, March 2, 1859.

IMPROVED BREED OF HORSES.
A thorough bred *Morgan Horse,* bred and reared in Canada, will stand for service in Lewistown and Mifflin the present season, from April 1st to July 1st. An opportunity will be thus presented for all lovers of good stock, to breed from a horse of acknowledged superiority—one that has justly claimed so large a share of public attention wherever he has been exhibited.
The proprietor of "NORMAN," as a perfect model of his stock, believes that he fully meets the want in our Pennsylvania stock of horses. He unites with great muscular powers, the finest action. His perfect gentleness peculiarly commend him as a model family horse.
The attention of the public is respectfully solicited to an examination of the pedigree of "NORMAN," and to the high appreciation of the Morgan stock wherever introduced.
Call and see the horse, and examine the bills as to terms, &c.
A. LEWIS,
Mt. Union, Huntingdon co., Pa.
☞The Middleburg *Tribune,* Snyder co.; *Democrat,* Bloomfield, Perry co.; *Gazette,* Newport, Perry co.; *Chronicle,* Lewisburg, Union co.; *Watchman,* Bellefonte, Centre co., each publish the above to the amount of $2,50, and charge this office. [March 16, 1859.

IMPORTANT TO BOOK AGENTS!
NEW WORK BY REV. J. H. INGRAHAM.
On Monday, April 11th, 1859, we shall publish THE PILLAR OF FIRE; or, ISRAEL IN BONDAGE, by the Author of "The Prince of the House of David." Being an account of the wonderful scenes in the life of the son of Pharaoh's daughter, Moses, from his youth to the ascent of Sinai; comprising, as by an eye-witness, his miracles before Pharaoh, passage of the Red Sea, and reception of the Law on Mt. Sinai.
Containing an elaborate and richly colored Description of the Architecture of the Egyptians, their Manners and Customs in Peace and War, in the Temple, the Family, the Mart and the Tomb; and also of the Israelites, while in the land of Bondage; together with picturesque sketches of the Hebrews under their Taskmasters, of scenes, processions, and spectacles upon and beside the Nile, and Legends of the Obelisks, Sphinxes, and Pyramids, and of their founders before the flood.
Delineations of beautiful women, of Miriam, Amense, Luxora and Osiria, and of wonderful men, Aaron, the Prince of Uz (Job,) and Remeses (Moses,) narrated in a series of letters from a Syrian Prince traveling in Egypt, to his Royal Mother, Queen of Tyre.
The volume abounds in characteristic passages of highly wrought beauty, in Dramatic Incident, and in ornate descriptions of Female Loveliness.
One Volume, large 12mo, 500 pp., Illustrated. Price, $1,25.
Sent to any address by mail, post-paid, on receipt of the price.
☞EXPERIENCED AGENTS WANTED, in all parts of the country, to obtain subscribers for the above work. *Special districts will be given to good Agents,* and rare inducements offered. For further particulars apply to the subscribers.
AGENTS who have sold THE PRINCE OF THE HOUSE OF DAVID, are especially invited to give their attention to this new and thrilling volume, by the *same author.*
To insure an early supply, orders should be sent in at once, as they will be filled strictly according to their priority.
PUDNEY & RUSSELL, Publishers, 79 John street, New York.
For sale at Lewis' Book Store, as soon as published.
March 30, 1859.

OSGOOD'S Series of School Books,
For sale at
LEWIS' BOOK & STATIONERY STORE.

INKS.
A superior article of writing Inks for sale at
LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.

PLATFORM SCALES,
Of every description, suitable for Railroads, &c., for weighing hay, coal, ore and merchandise generally. Purchasers run no risk, every scale is guaranteed correct, and if, after trial, not found satisfactory, can be returned without charge.
☞Factory at the old stand, established for more than thirty-five years.
ABBOTT & CO.,
Corner of Ninth and Melon streets, Philadelphia.
March 23, 1859-3m.

GROVER & BAKER'S CELEBRATED FAMILY SEWING MACHINES.
New Styles—Prices from $50 to $125. Extra Charge of $5 for Hemmers.
495 Broadway.....New York.
730 Chestnut street.....Philadelphia.
These Machines sew from two spools, as purchased from the store, requiring no re-winding of thread; they Hem, Fell, Gather, and Stitch in a superior style, finishing each seam by their own operation, without recourse to the hand-needle, as is required by other machines. They will do better and cheaper sewing than a seamstress can, even if she works for *one cent an hour,* and are, unquestionably, the *best Machines* in the market for family sewing, on account of their simplicity, durability, ease of management, and adaptation to all varieties of family sewing—executing either heavy or fine work with equal facility, and without special adjustment.
As evidence of the unquestioned superiority of their Machines, the GROVER & BAKER SEWING MACHINE COMPANY beg leave to respectfully refer to the the following
TESTIMONIALS.
"Having had one of Grover & Baker's Machines in my family for nearly a year and a-half, I take pleasure in commending it as every way reliable for the purpose for which it is designed—Family Sewing."—*Mrs. Joshua Leavitt, wife of Rev. Dr. Leavitt, Editor of N. Y. Independent.*
"I confess myself delighted with your Sewing Machine, which has been in my family for many months. It has always been ready for duty, requiring no adjustment, and is easily adapted to every variety of family sewing, by simply changing the spools of thread."—*Mrs. Elizabeth Strickland, wife of Rev. Dr. Strickland, Editor of N. Y. Christian Advocate.*
"After trying several different good machines, I preferred yours, on account of its simplicity, and the perfect ease with which it is managed, as well as the strength and durability of the seam. After long experience, I feel competent to speak in this manner, and to confidently recommend it for every variety of family sewing."—*Mrs. E. B. Spooner, wife of the Editor of Brooklyn Star.*
"I have used a GROVER & BAKER Sewing Machine for two years, and have found it adapted to all kinds of family sewing, from Cambric to Broadcloth. Garments have been worn out without the giving way of a stitch. The Machine is easily kept in order, and easily used."—*Mrs. A. B. Whipple, wife of Rev. Geo. Whipple, New York.*
"Your Sewing Machine has been in use in my family the past two years, and the ladies request me to give you their testimonials to its perfect adaptedness, as well as labor-saving qualities in the performance of family and household sewing."—*Robert Boorman, New York.*
"For several months we have used Grover & Baker's Sewing Machine, and have come to the conclusion that every lady who desires her sewing *beautifully and quickly* done, would be most fortunate in possessing one of these reliable and indefatigable 'iron needle-women,' whose combined qualities of *beauty, strength and simplicity,* are invaluable."—*J. W. Morris, daughter of Gen. Geo. P. Morris, Editor of the Home Journal.*
Extract of a letter from THOS. R. LEAVITT, Esq., an American gentleman, now resident in Sydney, New South Wales, dated January 12, 1858:
"I had a tent made in Melbourne, in 1853, in which there were over three thousand yards of sewing done with one of Grover & Baker's Machines, and a *single* seam of that has outstood all the *double* seams sewed by sailors with a needle and twine."
"If Homer could be called up from his murky hades, he would sing the advent of Grover & Baker as a more benignant miracle of art than was ever Vulcan's smithy. He would denounce midnight shirt-making as 'the direful spring of woes unnumbered.'"—*Prof. North.*
"I take pleasure in saying, that the Grover & Baker Sewing Machines have more than sustained my expectation. After trying and returning others, I have three of them in operation in my different places, and, after four years' trial, have no fault to find."—*J. H. Hammond, Senator of South Carolina.*
"My wife has had one of Grover & Baker's Family Sewing Machines for some time, and I am satisfied it is one of the best labor-saving machines that has been invented. I take much pleasure in recommending it to the public."—*J. G. Harris, Governor of Tennessee.*
"It is a beautiful thing, and puts everybody into an excitement of good humor. Were I a Catholic, I should insist upon Saints Grover and Baker having an eternal holiday in commemoration of their good deeds for humanity."—*Cassius M. Clay.*
"I think it by far the best patent in use. This Machine can be adapted from the finest cambric to the heaviest cassimere. It sews stronger, faster, and more beautifully than one can imagine. If mine could not be replaced, money could not buy it."—*Mrs. J. G. Brown, Nashville, Tenn.*
"It is speedy, very neat, and durable in its work; is easily understood and kept in repair. I earnestly recommend this Machine to all my acquaintances and others."—*Mrs. M. A. Forrest, Memphis, Tenn.*
"We find this Machine to work to our satisfaction, and with pleasure recommend it to the public, as we believe the Grover & Baker to be the best Sewing Machine in use."—*Deary Brothers, Altisonia, Tenn.*
"If used exclusively for family purposes, with ordinary care, I will wager they will last one three score years and ten, and never get out of fix."—*John Erskine, Nashville, Tenn.*
"I have had your Machine for several weeks, and am perfectly satisfied that the work it does is the best and most beautiful that ever was made."—*Maggie Ainsion, Nashville, Tenn.*
"I use my Machine upon coats, dressmaking, and fine linen stitching, and the work is admirable—far better than the best hand-sewing, or any other machine I have ever seen."—*Lucy B. Thompson, Nashville, Tenn.*
"I find the work the strongest and most beautiful I have ever seen, made either by hand or machine, and regard the Grover & Baker Machine as one of the greatest blessings to our sex."—*Mrs. Taylor, Nashville, Tenn.*
"I have one of Grover & Baker's Sewing Machines in use in my family, and find it invaluable. I can confidently recommend it to all persons in want of a machine."—*G. T. Thompson, Nashville, Tenn.*
"I take pleasure in certifying to the utility of the Grover & Baker Sewing Machines. I have used one on almost every description of work for months, and find it much stronger and better in every respect than work done by hand."—*Mrs. D. W. Wheeler, Nashville, Tenn.*
"I would be unwilling to dispose of my Grover & Baker Machine for a large amount, could I not replace it again at pleasure."—*Mrs. H. G. Scovel, Nashville, Tenn.*
"Our two machines, purchased from you, do the work of twenty young ladies. We with pleasure recommend the Grover & Baker Sewing Machine to be the best in use."—*N. Stillman & Co., Memphis, Tenn.*
"The Grover & Baker Sewing Machine works admirably. I think the stitch and work far superior to that of any Sewing Machine I ever saw. On fine work, I think the Machine would be hard to beat."—*J. W. Davie, Memphis, Tenn.*
"I find the Machine easily managed, very durable, and take pleasure in recommending it to all who wish convenience, economy, and pleasure."—*Mrs. P. Titus, Memphis, Tenn.*
"The Grover & Baker Sewing Machines have given such satisfaction that we cheerfully recommend them to all who wish a good and substantial Sewing Machine. It executes work with much care and speed, and more finely than any other machine I have seen."—*Mrs. R. B. Mitchell, Memphis, Tenn.*
"I am happy to give my testimony in favor of Grover & Baker's Sewing Machine, and of the perfect satisfaction it gives in every respect. It sews neatly, and is by no means complicated, and I prefer it to all others I have seen."—*Mrs. Bryan, wife of Rev. A. M. Bryan, Memphis, Tenn.*
"It affords me much pleasure to say, that the Machine works well: and I do not hesitate to recommend it as possessing all the advantages you claim for it. My wife is very much pleased with it, and we take pleasure in certifying to this effect."—*R. C. Brinkley, Memphis, Tenn.*
"It gives me pleasure to find the Grover & Baker Sewing Machine giving so much satisfaction. I have it in constant use, and find it all that could be desired. It is the most simple and durable machine in use, and I heartily recommend it."—*F. M. White, Memphis, Tenn.*
"Having seen, examined, and used many other kinds of Sewing Machines, I feel free to say, that the Grover & Baker Machines are far superior to all others in use."—*M. Francios Seltz, Nashville, Tenn.*
"I consider my Sewing Machine invaluable, and would not take five times its cost, if I could not supply its place. With it I can do all my family sewing in about one-fourth the time I could with my hands."—*M. J. Scott, Nashville, Tenn.*
☞SEND FOR A CIRCULAR.☜
A LOCAL AGENT WANTED.
February 16, 1859.

NEW BOOKS!
FOR SALE AT LEWIS' BOOK STORE
THE HOUSE: A NEW POCKET MANUAL of Rural Architecture; or, How to Build Dwellings, Barns, Stables, and Out Dwellings of all kinds. With a Chapter on Churches and School-Houses. Price, 50 cents.
THE GARDEN: A NEW POCKET MANUAL of Practical Horticulture; or, How to Cultivate Vegetables, Fruits, and Flowers. With a Chapter on Ornamental Trees and Shrubs. Price, 50 cents.
THE FARM: A NEW POCKET MANUAL of Practical Agriculture; or, How to Cultivate all the Field Crops. With an Essay on Farm Management, etc. Price, 50 cents.
DOMESTIC ANIMALS: A NEW POCKET MANUAL of Cattle, Horse, and Sheep Husbandry: or, How to Breed and Rear the Various Tenants of the Barn-yard, etc., etc. Price, 50 cents.
HOW TO TALK: A NEW POCKET MANUAL of Conversation and Debate, with Directions for Acquiring a Grammatical Style, and more than Five Hundred Common Mistakes Corrected. Price, 50 cents.
HOW TO BEHAVE: A NEW POCKET MANAUL of Republican Etiquette, and Guide to Correct Personal Habits; with Rules for Debating Societies and Deliberative Assemblies, etc. Price, 50 cents.
HOW TO DO BUSINESS: A NEW POCKET MANUAL of Practical Affairs and Guide to success in Life: with a Collection of Business Forms, and a Dictionary of Commercial Terms, etc. Price, 50 cents.

NETT CASH DRY GOODS HOUSE.
EYRE & LANDELL, Fourth and Arch streets, Philadelphia, are now opening a full assortment of NEW GOODS, FOR SPRING OF 1859.
Spring Silks of New Styles,
Fashionable Double Skirt Robes,
Shawls of the New Spring Styles,
De Laines and Fancy Dress Goods,
Summer Poplins and Valencias,
Traveling Dress Goods full variety,
Blankets, Sheeting and Housekeeping Goods.
N. B.—*Storekeepers* are respectfully requested to examine our stock of BLACK SILKS and SHAWLS, before purchasing.
P. S.—*New Goods received Daily, and good Bargains from the Auctions of New York and this City.*
☞*Terms Nett Cash and prices low.*
March 9, 1859-3m.

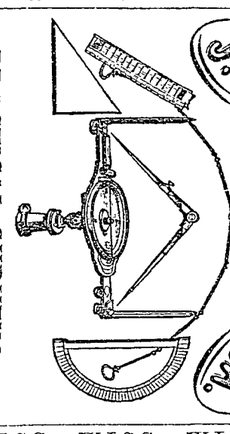
PAPER! PAPER!!
Note, Post, Commercial, Foolscap and Flatcap—a good assortment for sale by the ream, half ream, quire or sheet, at
LEWIS' NEW BOOK & STATIONERY STORE.

PLEASE YOUR CHILDREN!
Call at LEWIS' NEW BOOK STORE, where you will find a choice selection of new and interesting books for children.

WILLIAM AFRICA
HAS AGAIN COMMENCED THE
BOOT AND SHOE-MAKING,
ONE DOOR EAST OF H. ROMAN'S CLOTHING STORE.
His old customers and the public generally, will give him a call. [Huntingdon, Oct. 20, 1858.]

LIVERY STABLE.—
The undersigned would announce to the people of Huntingdon, and the rest of mankind, that he has purchased the entire Livery Stock of Wm. Williams, and is now prepared to accommodate all who may give him a call. His stock of Horses, Carriages, &c., are complete for the accommodation of the public, at reasonable prices.
JAMES BRICKER.
P. McATEER, Agent.
Huntingdon, Dec. 29, 1858.

MAIL ROUTE BETWEEN SPRUCE CREEK AND SPRINGFIELD FURNACE AND WILLIAMSBURG.—TO THE TRAVELING PUBLIC!—Having purchased the Mail Routes from Spruce Creek to Williamsburg, and from Williamsburg to Springfield Furnace, together with the stock upon said routes, the subscriber is now prepared to carry passengers from Spruce Creek to Williamsburg and return daily, and between Williamsburg and Springfield Furnace tri-weekly. Hacks will leave Spruce Creek daily at 1 o'clock, P. M., (on arrival of the cars,) and Williamsburg daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 7 o'clock, A. M.
PHILIP HOOVER.
Tyrone City, January 26, 1859.-6m.



WIGS—WIGS—WIGS.
BATCHELOR'S WIGS AND TOUPEES surpass all. They are elegant, light, easy and durable.
Fitting to a charm—no turning up behind—no shrinking off the head; indeed, this is the only Establishment where these things are properly understood and made.
[Nov. 17, 1858, 1y.] 233 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

DALLEY'S MAGICAL PAIN EXTRACTOR.—In all diseases, inflammation, more or less, predominates—now, to allay inflammation, strikes at the root of disease—hence an immediate cure.
DALLEY'S MAGICAL PAIN EXTRACTOR and NOTHING ELSE, will allay inflammation at once, and make a certain cure.
DALLEY'S MAGICAL PAIN EXTRACTOR will cure the following among a great catalogue of diseases:—Burns, Scalds, Cuts, Chafes, Sore Nipples, Corns, Bunions, Bruises, Strains, Bites, Poison, Chilblains, Biles, Scrofula, Ulcers, Fever Sores, Felons, Ear Ache, Piles, Sore Eyes, Gout, Swellings, Rheumatism, Scald Head, Salt Rheum Baldness, Erysipelas, Ringworm, Barber's Itch, Small Pox, Measles, Rash, &c., &c.
To some, it may appear incredulous that so many diseases should be reached by one article; such an idea will vanish when reflection points to the fact, that the salve is a combination of ingredients, each and every one applying a perfect antidote to its apposite disorder.
DALLEY'S MAGICAL PAIN EXTRACTOR in its effects is magical, because the time is so short between disease and a permanent cure; and it is an extractor, as it draws all disease out of the affected part, leaving nature as perfect as before the injury. It is scarcely necessary to say that no house, work-shop, or manufactory should be one moment without it.
No Pain Extractor is genuine, unless the box has upon it a steel plate engraving, with the name of Henry Dalley, Manufacturer.
For sale by all the Druggists and patent medicine dealers throughout the United States and Canadas.
☞Principal Depot, 165 Chambers St., New York.
C. F. CHACE.
☞Sold by JOHN READ, HUNTINGDON, Pa.
[November, 17, 1858, 1y.]

HUNTINGDON HOTEL.
The subscriber respectfully announces to his friends and the public generally, that he has leased that old and well established TAVERN STAND, known as the *Huntingdon House,* on the corner of Hill and Charles Street, in the Borough of Huntingdon.—He has fitted up the House in such a style as to render it very comfortable for lodging Strangers and Travelers.
HIS TABLE will always be stored with the best the season can afford, to suit the tastes and appetites of his guests.
HIS BAR will always be filled with *Choice Liquors,* and HIS STABLE always attended by careful and attentive Ostlers.
☞He hopes by strict attention to business and a spirit of accommodation, to merit and receive a liberal share of public patronage. P. McATEER.
May 12, 1858—1y.

BUTCHER-KNIVES and Carvers, in great variety, for sale at the Hardware Store of
JAMES A. BROWN.

GROCERIES, &c., &c.—Call at the cheap store of BENJ. JACOBS. All kinds of country produce taken in exchange at the highest market prices. (oct28.)

BLASTING POWDER and SAFETY-FUSE, for sale low, at the Hardware Store of
JAS. A. BROWN.

VARNISH! VARNISH!!
ALL KINDS, *warranted good,* for sale at
BROWN'S Hardware Store,
April 28, 1858—tf. Huntingdon, Pa.

J. RRICKER'S Mammoth Store is the place to get the werth of your money, in Dry Goods, Hardware, Groceries, &c., &c., &c.

LADIES, ATTENTION!—My assortment of beautiful dress goods is now open, and ready for inspection. Every article of dress you may desire, can be found at my store. D. P. GWIN.

SILK BONNETS, latest styles, in great variety, and very cheap, at the mammoth store of
D. P. GWIN.

CLOAKS, TALMAS, RIGOLETTES, Victorines and Head Dresses are sold at prices, which defy competition, by FISHER & McMURTRIE.

RENEWING HIS STOCK.
Call at S. S. SMITH'S GROCERY for everything fresh and good.

MEN'S Under-Shirts and Drawers, Linen Shirt Fronts, Ready Made Shirts, White & Fancy, Collars, &c., very cheap at D. P. GWIN'S.

BOOKS FOR EVERYBODY!
A large assortment of the most popular and interesting books of the day, just received and for sale at
LEWIS' NEW BOOK & STATIONERY STORE.

BOOK BINDING.
Old Books, Magazines, or publications of any kind, bound to order, if left at
LEWIS' BOOK & STATIONERY STORE.

ST. VINCENT AND VISITATION MANUALS, for sale at
LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY AND MUSIC STORE.

BOOTS & SHOES.—Old and young can be fitted at BENJ. JACOBS' store in Market Square, Huntingdon, Pa. (oct28.)

HAIR DYE—HAIR DYE—HAIR DYE! WM. A. BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE!
☞THE ORIGINAL AND BEST IN THE WORLD!!☜
All others are mere imitations, and should be avoided, if you wish to escape ridicule.
GRAY, RED, OR RUSTY HAIR, Dyed instantly to a beautiful and Natural Brown or Black, without the least injury to Hair or Skin.
FIFTEEN MEDALS AND DIPLOMAS have been awarded to Wm. A. Batchelor since 1839, and over 80,000 applications have been made to the Hair of his patrons of his Famous Dye.
WM. A. BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE produces a color not to be distinguished from nature, and is WARRANTED not to injure in the least, however long it may be continued, and the ill effects of Bad Dyes remedied; the Hair invigorated for Life by this Splendid Dye.
Made, sold, or applied (in 9 private rooms) at the Wig Factory, 233 Broadway, New York.
Sold in all cities and towns of the United States, by Druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers.
☞The Genuine has the name and address upon a steel plate engraving, on four sides of each Box, of
WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR,
233 Broadway, New-York.
☞Sold by JOHN READ, HUNTINGDON, PA.
[November 17, 1858, 1y.]

THE LIVER INVIGORATOR!—PREPARED BY DR. SANFORD.—*Compounded entirely from GUMS* is one of the best purgative and Liver medicines now before the public, that acts as a *Cathartic,* easier, milder, and more effectual than any other medicine known. It is not only a *Cathartic* but a *Liver* remedy, acting first on the *Liver* to eject its morbid matter, then on the bowels and stomach to carry off that matter; thus accomplishing two purposes effectually, without any of the painful feeling experienced in the operations of most *Cathartics.* It strengthens the system at the same time that it purges it; and when taken daily in moderate doses will strengthen and build it up with unusual rapidity.
The Liver is one of the principal regulators of the human body; and when it performs its functions well, the powers of the system are fully developed. The stomach is almost entirely dependent on the healthy action of the Liver for the proper performance of its functions; when the stomach is at fault, and the whole machine is at fault, the bowels are at fault, and the system suffers in consequence of one organ—the Liver having ceased to do its duty. For the diseases of that organ, one of the proprietors has made it his study, in a practice of more than twenty years, to find some remedy wherewith to counteract the many derangements to which it is liable.
To prove that this remedy is at last found any, person troubled with Liver complaint, in any of its forms, has but to try a bottle, and conviction is certain.
These Gums remove all the system, supplying in morbid or bad matter from of bile invigorating the stomach, their place a healthy flow gest well, purifying the mach, causing food to diblood, giving tone and health to the whole machine, ery, removing the cause of the disease and effecting a radical cure.
BILIOUS ATTACKS are cured and what is better, PREVENTED, by the occasional use of the LIVER INVIGORATOR.
One dose after eating is sufficient to relieve the stomach and prevent the food from raising and souring.
Only one dose taken before retiring, prevents NIGHTMARE.
Only one dose taken at night, loosens the bowels gently, and cures COSTIVENESS.
One dose taken after each meal will cure DYSPEPSIA.
One dose of two teaspoonfuls will always relieve SICK HEADACHE.
One bottle taken for female obstruction removes the cause of the disease, and makes a perfect cure.
Only one dose immediately relieves CHOLIC, while one dose often repeated is a sure cure for CHOLERA MORBUS, and a preventive of CHOLERA.
Only one bottle is needed to throw out of the system the effects of medicine after a long sickness.
One bottle taken for Jaundice removes all sallowness or unnatural color from the skin.
One dose taken a short time before eating gives vigor to the appetite, and makes food digest well.
One dose, often repeated, cures CHRONIC DIARRHŒA in its worst forms, while SUMMER and BOWEL complaints yield almost to the first dose.
One or two doses cures attacks caused by WORMS in children; there is no surer, safer, or speedier remedy in the world, as it NEVER FAILS.
A few bottles cures DROPSY, by exciting the absorbents.
We take pleasure in recommending this medicine as a preventive for FEVER AND AGUE, CHILL FEVER, and all FEVERS of a BILIOUS TYPE. It operates with certainty, and thousands are willing to testify to its wonderful virtues.
All who use it are giving their unanimous testimony in its favor.
☞Mix water in the mouth with the Invigorator and swallow both together.
The Liver Invigorator is a Scientific Medical Discovery, and is daily working cures, almost too great to believe.—It cures as if by magic, *even the first dose giving benefit,* and seldom more than one bottle is required to cure any kind of LIVER Complaint, from the worst JAUNDICE or DYSPEPSIA to a common HEADACHE, all of which are the results of a DISEASED LIVER.
PRICE, ONE DOLLAR A BOTTLE.
DR. SANFORD, Proprietor, 343 Broadway, New York.—And retailed by all Druggists. [je9.1y]

GREAT EXCITEMENT
AT THE
MAMMOTH STORE!!
J. BRICKER has returned from the East with a tremendous Stock of Goods. They are upon the shelves in his New Rooms, on Hill street, near M'Ateer's Hotel, ready for customers.
His Stock consists of every variety of
LADIES' DRESS GOODS,
DRY GOODS, GENERALLY,
GROCERIES AND QUEENSWARE,
HARDWARE AND GLASSWARE,
CROCKERY AND CEDARWARE,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
HATS AND CAPS,
And everything to be found in the most extensive stores.
His Stock is New and of the Best, and the public are invited to call and examine, free of charge.

FOR EVERYBODY.
TRY THE NEW STORE,
On Hill Street opposite Carmon's Store.
THE BEST
SUGAR and MOLASSES,
COFFEE, TEA and CHOCOLATE,
FLOUR, FISH, SALT and VINEGAR,
CONFECTIONERIES, CIGARS and TOBACCO,
SPICES OF THE BEST, AND ALL KINDS,
and every other article usually found in a Grocery Store.
ALSO— Drugs, Chemicals, Dye Stuffs,
Paints, Varnishes, Oils and Spts. Turpentine,
Fluid, Alcohol, Glass and Putty,
BEST WINE and BRANDY for medical purposes.
ALL THE BEST PATENT MEDICINES,
and a large number of articles too numerous to mention.
The public generally will please call and examine for themselves and learn my prices.
S. S. SMITH.
Huntingdon, May 25, 1858.

J. BRICKER'S
J. BRICKER'S
MAMMOTH STORE
MAMMOTH STORE
MAMMOTH STORE
IS THE PLACE
IS THE PLACE
IS THE PLACE
FOR DRY GOODS, HARDWARE, &c.
FOR DRY GOODS, HARDWARE, &c.
FOR DRY GOODS, HARDWARE, &c.

LADIES DRESS GOODS!
A splendid assortment at STROUS' Cheap Store in Market Square. [March 31, 1858.

CLOTHING!
A new arrival for Spring and Summer, at STROUS Cheap Store. Call and be fitted. [March 31, 1858.

GROCERIES,
Of the best, always ready for customers, at
J. BRICKER'S MAMMOTH STORE.

CLOTHING! CLOTHING!! Keep yourself warm. Call at M. GUTMAN & CO'S Cheap Clothing Store, in Long's new building, Market Square, Huntingdon, Pa. A good stock always on hand. (oct28.)

DOUGLASS & SHERWOOD'S Patent Extension Skirts, for sale only by
FISHER & McMURTRIE.

THE MAMMOTH STORE
Is the place for Latest Styles of Ladies' Dress Goods.

GROCERIES
Of all kinds at STROUS' Cheap Store.

GUITARS, VIOLINS, Bows, Screws, Bridges, Strings, Rosin, &c., &c., for sale at
LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY AND MUSIC STORE.

CLOTHING!—A large stock on hand, at the cheap store of BENJ. JACOBS. Call and examine goods and prices. (oct28.)

TRACING MUSLIN,
DRAFTING AND DRAWING PAPER,
White and Colored Card Paper,
For sale at
LEWIS' BOOK & STATIONERY STORE.

DIXON'S Improved Sausage Cutters and Stuffers, for sale by JAMES A. BROWN.

GUM SHOES, cheaper at D. P. Gwin's than can be had in town. Call and see them.

PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS CARDS

H. K. NEFF, M. D., offers his professional services to the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity. Office, Hill street, opposite Dr. Luden's.

G. A. MILLER,
Dealer in Groceries, Confectionaries, &c., &c.

C. OUTS,
Proprietor of the Farmers' Home.

DR. JOHN McCULLOCH, offers his professional services to the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity. Office on Hill street, one door east of Reed's Drug Store. Aug. 28, '55.

J. S. MILLER,
Proprietor of the Jackson House.

W. & H. WILLIAMS,
Proprietors of the Franklin House.

S. S. SMITH, Dealer in Drugs, Medicines, Perfumery, Dye Stuffs, Oils, &c. Also—Groceries, Confectioneries, &c., Huntingdon, Pa.

JOHN SCOTT. SAMUEL T. BROWN.
SCOTT & BROWN, Attorneys at Law, Huntingdon, Pa. Office same as that formerly occupied by Mr. Scott. Huntingdon, Oct. 17, 1853.

H. McMONIGAL,
Dealer in Boots, Shoes, Groceries, &c., &c.

WM. LEWIS,
Dealer in Books, Stationery and Musical Instruments, Huntingdon, Pa.

J. W. DUTCHER,
Watchmaker and repairer, and dealer in Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, &c., Huntingdon, Pa.

R. ALLISON MILLER, DENTIST, Huntingdon, Pa. June 24, 1857.

DR. T. A. LYON, Dentist,
SHADE GAP, Huntingdon county, Pa.
November 11, 1857.

WM. COLON,
Dealer in Books, Stationary, Wall Paper, &c. &c.

D. P. GWIN,
Dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, &c.

JAMES BRICKER,
Dealer in Dry Goods, Hardware, Groceries, Queensware, Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes, &c., &c.

J. M. CUNNINGHAM & BRO.
Founders, Huntingdon, Pa.

JAMES A. BROWN,
Dealer in Hardware, Cutlery, Paints, Oils, &c., Huntingdon, Pa.

MOSES STROUS,
Dealer in Dry Goods, Ready Made Clothing, Groceries, Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, etc.

H. ROMAN,
Dealer in Ready Made Clothing, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, &c.

BENJ. JACOBS,
Dealer in Dry Goods, Ready Made Clothing, Groceries, Queensware, &c. &c.

M. GUTMAN & CO., Dealers in Ready made Clothing. Huntingdon, Pa.

FISHER & McMURTRIE, Dealers in Dry Goods, Grain, &c., Huntingdon, Pa.

LEVI WESTBROOK,
Dealer in Gentlemen's, Ladies' and Misses' Boots, Shoes, Gaiters, Morocco Lerther, etc.

JOSEPH REIGGER,
Watchmaker and dealer in Watches, Clocks, and Jewelry, &c.

WM. WILLIAMS,
Plain and Ornamental Marble Manufacturer.

LOVE and McDIVIT,
Dealers in Groceries, Confectionaries, Flour, &c.

OWEN BOAT,
Carriage and Waggon Manufacturer.

ANDREW MOEBUS,
Proprietor of the Broad Top House.

P. McATEER,
Proprietor of the Huntingdon Hotel.

SIMPSON MEGAHAN & CO., Miners and Dealers in Broad Top Coal, McConnellstown, Huntingdon county, Pa.

JOHN F. RAMEY, County Surveyor, Huntingdon, Pa. Office on Hill street, one door east of the Huntingdon Marble Yard.
REFERENCES—L. T. Watson, Philadelphia; J. P. Leslie, Geologist, Philadelphia; Charles Mickley, Rough and Ready Furnace, Hon. Jonathan M'Williams.

RICHARD LANGDON, Miner and Dealer in Broad Top Coal, Hopewell, Bedford county, Pa. [Nov. 3, '58.

ALEXANDRIA BREWERY.
ISENBERG & CONNOR are prepared to furnish all orders for ALE, promptly. Address Isenberg & Connor, Alexandria, Huntingdon county, Pa. [Dec. 8, 1858.]